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Scrofula, and Scrofulous Complaints, if used in moderate doses, will change the diseased action of the system. Hence it is almost a specific for all the scrofulous diseases, as there are no serious derangements of the system that it will not relieve, when taken with reasonable perseverance, often finds diseases which no other remedy has the least effect upon, and in many cases where all other means have failed, and has restored to perfect health and soundness hundreds of cases which had been pronounced incurable by the most skilful physicians. Even consumption, which seems to defy all medical skill, and which has heretofore baffled the most learned physicians, and has been pronounced incurable by them when all other remedies have failed, and has restored to sound health and vigor many who had been given up to die by their friends, and pronounced incurable by the most skilful physicians. So complete is its conquest over the diseases of the Lungs and Throat, that the public have been induced to believe that no case of them yield to it. We do not say that it will cure every case that may be pronounced incurable, but we do say that it will reach them, and more cases of the Throat and Lungs than any other remedy, and that many cases have been cured by it which were pronounced incurable by the most skilful physicians. Let the Consumptive, the Public Speakers and others
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AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Agriculture.

SEPTEMBER ON THE FARM.

Although not the busiest month of the year on the northern farms, there is still enough important work to be done to occupy our whole time and attention.

Sowing down grass land should be attended to. It is important that the land be in the best possible shape; there is nothing that we dislike so much as a rough, slovenly surface. We believe in working off the stones, or burying them and rolling or scraping the land until it is as smooth as a barn floor. Of course before the land is seeded it has been thoroughly drained; the day for cold, unnourishing soils is, we trust, gone by.

In sending early apples and other fruits to market too much care cannot be exercised in picking and handling them; such care is observed with winter apples, because they are to be kept over, but fall varieties, because they are to meet an early market, are handled carelessly and packed in any condition, so that they are sent to the dealers and consumers. This policy is a bad one, for in the warm weather of September and October, the bruises soon show themselves by discolorations and rotting patches, and the result is, that the lot, showing so many disfigured ones, is obliged to go for a much less price than parcels of fruit which have been picked, handled and forwarded with greater care. Too much attention cannot be devoted to this important item.

It is a good plan to pick up the windfalls in the orchard every second day and run them through the cider mill or give them to the swine; by this means broods of codling moths will be prevented from doing damage on a subsequent crop. Instead of pasturing the aftermath many farmers let it get to a fair height and then cut it, feeding as a green feed to the stock in the barn at night, of course this plan is not pursued where the growth is sufficient for a crop of rowen, but we are of the opinion, that too many grass lands are injured seriously by being obliged to bear a crop and then feed close to the ground the cattle which should have other pasturage.

The dead vines of the potatoes show that the tubers are ready for digging; if the rot is in them, and they are destined for an early market, have them out at once and forward; but if they are to be kept over, we lean to the opinion that they had better rot in the ground than in the cellar.

Select your seed corn choosing the ears growing on the best stalks, and those which have filled up earliest and best. A great improvement may be made in the home seed by attention to these little details. When the seed hills are selected, mark them in some way that they may be known in harvesting.

We have heard arguments pro and con relative to the judiciousness of topping the corn, but believe in the theory that the corn ripens best when the whole foliage of the plant remains intact. We prefer to cut the stalks at the ground, thus securing a better quality of grain, although the fodder is probably a little inferior to that made from the tops alone.

Continue the war against the weeds; go through every field under cultivation, with hoe or scythe, and leave none standing; the seeds ripening in this month will do as much mischief as if the weeds had continued standing all summer.

Keep a supply of muck and refuse vegetable matter always in the pig pen; keep the swine at work, there are no animals on the farm that can pay their way better than these, and the work they do tells in many ways. It is not too late to sow white turnips, and a crop of them, coming in when the feed is failing is very acceptable. A little extra labor in the fruit garden now will tell on next year's crop. Cut out the old stems and wood of the currant, blackberry and other kindred fruits, and keep the ground around them clear of weeds; the amount of nourishment which these pests take from the soil would support twice the crop which it is required to furnish. Keep the strawberry beds open and clean and allow the runners no liberty to cut them back rigidly. This month is the time which we prefer for setting out new beds. It is a waste of time to start a bed on any soil but that which is warm, mellow and well drained. Good corn land is good enough for strawberries, but it should be in several years' careful tillage and weeds should all be worked out. This is of primary importance, for the great item of expense of strawberry culture is in keeping down the weeds.

—Thorough drainage, deep ploughing, a liberal use of manure with fertilisers, and good cultivation, cannot fail to produce remunerative, bountiful harvests. Let farmers heed these hints and suggestions.

—A new variety of corn, the result of selecting seed and of high culture, has originated in Minnesota. The yield last year was as high as 127 bushels to the acre.

TILE DRAINAGE.

It is at this season, when the hurry of haying is past, and the press of other farm labor is not great, that our attention is turned to the preparation of new fields for another year's tillage, and the first step which suggests itself is fitting the land for bearing crops by securing for it a perfect drainage. We say "fitting the land," because no soil should be entrusted with a crop which is not in a condition to receive it; and undrained lands are certainly unfit for almost any crop of the northern farm. All lands are benefitted by drainage; heavy soils are rendered light and warm; light and dry soils are deepened and made moist; and clayey stiff soils are mechanically made porous. In addition to these advantages gained is the important one in our latitude of increased length of season, drained lands being well known as much earlier freed of frosts than others which are undrained. The subject of general drainage has heretofore been discussed so fully that our remarks in this short article will be confined to the specific form of tile drainage.

There are several forms of tiles manufactured and used, but for all soils we most certainly prefer the round or pipe tiles, and a brief consideration of the characteristics of all will show why we prefer this form.

The horse-shoe tile, so called from the resemblance of a section of it to the form of a horse-shoe, is one of the most common forms in use; it is open at the side between the two heels of the shoe, and this side is placed downwards, either upon the ground in the bottom of the drain, or on flat tiles laid along it. In the first method, the soil gradually washes away and the tile sinks out of line, the earth then washes in from above, and the drain is ruined; if the horse-shoes are laid upon flat tiles, there are the disadvantages of having two or three joints to guard, the flat surface does not conduct the water so well as a round one, and the expense of this form is greater than the others, an item of importance. Besides these objections it requires more labor in laying, and is, we believe, weaker than either of the other kinds.

Another form of tile is known as the sole pipe, the bore being circular or oval and the sole, or flat bottom, being a part of the tile. This form is much in vogue and has fewer objections than the one just mentioned. The principal disadvantages in its use are that it is very liable to be thrown out of line by the washing of the earth beneath one of its sides, thus rendering it at once almost useless; great care is also necessary in laying it to have its joints meet perfectly.

Another form is that known as the flat bottomed pipe-tile which resembles the horse shoe tile in form but has the flat bottom a part of the pipe itself; this seems to us the most objectionable of any tile now in use.

There now remains only the round or pipe tile, and its advantages over all the others may be briefly summed up as follows: It has no flat side to throw the conduit out of line; perfect joints may always be made, no matter how warped any tile may be, by turning it in different positions; it is the strongest of any, can be laid with less labor than either of the others; collars at the ends of the tiles will always adjust them and keep them exactly in position, and they are probably the least expensive form manufactured. We prefer two inch pipe tiles to any other size, and for almost any circumstances of soil and position are effectual.

The depth at which tiles should be placed is not always rightly understood. In a majority of cases from three to four feet is the depth at which they are most effective; at any rate they should be certainly two feet below the lowest water level and even three feet is found to be desirable. It is a rule that deeper drains will extend a wider influence than shallow ones, and consequently fewer are needed at four feet than at two feet depth; a fall of four or five inches in one hundred feet is sufficient, provided that the slope is continuous. In laying tiles great care must be exercised in securing a perfect and true line, for the conduit, and in meeting at the joints; the bottom of the tile should be so placed that it will not move from its position, and the joints of the horse shoe and allied forms should be placed on short pieces of board, so that they may not separate or be thrown out of line. Care should be taken to have the joints above well covered. In the pipe tile the collar is generally effectual, but in all of the other forms it is well to lay around the joints a piece of turf. Spent tan and sawdust have been recommended for this purpose, but turf is as good as either of these, and is always available. On no account cover the joints with sand or gravel, for these will in time work into the crevices and the action of the drain will be impaired.

As to the durability of tile drains, if properly laid they will last as long as the material of the tiles themselves; when compared with stone drains they are vastly more durable and can be laid with considerably less labor and expense. The opinion of practical men is that tiles at from $15 to $17 per thousand are cheaper, taking into consideration the labor of laying and length of time when they are in successful operation than stone drains are at simply the cost of hauling the stones, and laying the drains.

THE TEXAS FEVER.

No farther developments appear other than that the disease is spreading rapidly in the west, but in New England we hear of no new cases. The Canadian authorities have temporarily forbidden the entrance of cattle from the United States. The Commissioner of Massachusetts, Mr. Stockbridge, is using all measures possible to prevent its further diffusion through Brighton market, and we may hope that with the first frost it will for the present season disappear. We learn that instead of nearly twenty animals being diseased in Medway, (wrongly given as Medfield in a recent number,) but five were diseased and these were killed.

—Grass sods should be collected and made into a pile for rotting. They will not be thoroughly decomposed in less than two years. They should be placed in a compact heap, the grass sides down, and turned whenever the grass begins to grow through the surface.

A VISIT TO NANTUCKET.

A few days since we snatched an opportunity from the press of business, packed up the inevitable few clean collars, etc., in a carpet bag, got two or three friends together, and started on a visit to Nantucket.

We started from the Old Colony depot on the 7.45 Cape Cod train, and our passage to Hyannis was both pleasant and comfortable, and how could it have been otherwise on so fine a road, in luxurious cars, and under the care of attentive and polite officials. We believe that the Old Colony road is unexcelled in these respects.

We noticed many fine fields of corn and other crops on the line of the road, and, so far as we observed nearly everything appeared in fine condition.

We arrived at Hyannis at about 12 M, and soon embarked on the steamer Island House, which plies between Hyannis and Nantucket. Now every one who has been to the Island knows that the "Island Home" is just one of the nattiest and most comfortable boats in the country, and of course Capt. N. H. Manter is the man to command her. We have often met him and have no hesitation in pronouncing him one of the best, most sociable, careful and altogether jolly men in existence. We reached Nantucket after a most pleasant three hours passage, and at once proceeded to the house of our old friend, brother Joseph B. Swain, to whose care we cordially recommend all who pay the Island a visit. Both he and his most amiable wife "can keep a hotel," and the best word, perhaps, that can be said of them is that there never was a visitor who was not sorry to leave them.

Well, we were warmly welcomed; and soon were comfortably established; as soon as we had arranged our travel-disorde red toilets, we sauntered forth to see the town. As our readers probably know, the great whaling business of Nantucket has departed; twenty-five years since she sent forth, yearly, from eighty to ninety whaleships while now the whole fleet of the Island is probably less than six or seven. The effects of this tremendous falling off are observable on all sides; the wharves are falling to pieces; empty and half empty stores meet us at every turn, and the streets are comparatively quiet, which were once teeming with busy life.

The young men of the Island finding no business in which they can enter have in great proportion left for other places, and the few that remain, either follow the fishery business, or enter the stores which do the local business of the Island, and wait for better things. This change from probably the busiest locality in the country to one of the quietest is sad to witness, but for the present it cannot be remedied.

In no portion of the country is there a more healthful locality for invalids, or pleasanter for casual sojourners, and it appears to us that the future hope of Nantucket is in becoming a great and fashionable watering place and this event must come before long. It offers probably as great and varied inducements as any place which is now popular; there is a great abundance and variety of sea and pond fishing; wild fowl and plover shooting have already made it famous with sportsmen; the surf bathing is unsurpassed, and to crown all the people are the most genial, kind and social and attentive to strangers of any that we have ever met. We cannot remember of so many beautiful and accomplished young ladies in any one locality.

Of course, owing to the present stagnation of business the price of real estate is ruinously low. We saw one farm of two thousand acres with buildings, and everything complete, which can be bought for probably twenty-five hundred dollars. Good houses are sold as low as three hundred or four hundred dollars and parties have bought to take them to pieces and move them over to the main land. Such depression cannot last; real estate must rise in value, and as Nantucket grows more and more popular with visitors which it certainly is becoming every year, the number being steadily increasing, desirable houses and building sites will be in demand, and parties who have squandered or thrown away their property will live to repent their folly.

What is wanted for Nantucket is a first class reliable "live hotel-keeper." Such a man as Stetson could in five years make it one of the most popular resorts in the United States; it has all the materials and now a man of means and ability is needed to work them up. We hope to see the day when so desirable a consummation will be reached.

During our stay on the Island we received the kindest attentions from James Thompson, Esq., (for many years the President of the Nantucket Agricultural Society and member of the State Board of Agriculture,) who drove us to his farm just outside the town and to all places of interest on the Island.

Mr. Thompson has probably done more to build up an agricultural interest on the Island than any other man, and he has, considering the whole circumstances in which he has labored, succeeded wonderfully.

He has paid more attention to the raising of stock than to general agriculture, although he has a large area under cultivation. His farm is a thoroughbred stock farm, and at the present time he has quite a variety of stock.

His herd of sixteen Jerseys is probably one of the very best in the State; some of them were raised on the estate, from animals which were selected with great care from the best imported milking stock in the country; the character of the herd may be known by our naming a few of its members. "Jenny Lind," is from old Europa and Victoria imported by Peter Lawson and E. M. Read; "Daisy," from Mr. Motley's Flora and Major; "Primrose," from a famous cow imported by Col. Colt of New Jersey, (and presented to Hon. Daniel Webster) and a bull which he imported; "Lady May," from Taintor's best imported cow and by a bull from Motley's Flora; Sylvia, from George Davenport's imported cow; all these animals have clean pedigree back to importation.

Jenny Lind has given eighteen quarts per day and in one year gave over 3400 quarts. Daisy, though yielding most excellent milk has not been on the farm long enough to test her quantity for the year. Primrose gives from eighteen to twenty quarts this summer, and was yielding nine quarts in June, when she was dried off prior to calving. Lady May gives over twenty quarts now. Mr. Thompson sold one cow, Flora, to a gentleman in Boston this summer, with a statement at sale that she would yield eighteen quarts; from five quarts of her milk a pound of butter was churned. She has since proved all that was promised of her.

Mr. Thompson's Jersey bull Don Pedro is as fine and handsome as any in the State; he is from Forbush's stock, and took the sweepstakes prize at the Newton Jersey Stock Clubs' Fair last autumn.

Another younger bull, General Sherman, is a beauty; he is fifteen months old, dam, Jessie Fremont by dam old Europa, sire Duke of Lexington that took the sweepstakes' premium at the Fair of the New England Agricultural Society held at Brattleboro' two years ago.

For evidence of purity of blood all Jersey stock must date back to importation, but so far as Mr. Thompson's experience goes, he has found that the animals improve in form and size in quantity of milk, and in constitution in every generation after importation.

We also found on this farm a fine stock of pure Chester-white pigs. Creve and Houdan poultry from the coops of Philander Williams; Brahmas, as good as any in the country, and Dorkings from Paoli Lathrop's stock.

Mr. Thompson has also paid great attention to his horses and has some fine animals. His stallion is one of the finest in the country. The following remarks from the report of the Chairman of the Committee on horses, at the Nantucket Fair, last fall, will give a good description of him. "This excellent animal was foaled July 6th, 1863. He is of a beautiful bay, and dappled in the summer; heavy black mane and tail; weighs eleven hundred and sixty pounds, and is sixteen hands high. He is short backed, close built, well ribbed up, and has a coat fine and silky. His two hind feet are white nearly to the fetlock; he is admirably well trained, and bids fair to be a remarkable traveller. His sire is Taylor's Berkshire 'Black Hawk;' his grandsire old 'Black Hawk,' his great grandsire 'Sherman Morgan,' the son of the famous 'Justin Morgan.' On the maternal side his mother was a fine Hambletonian mare, and he shows the best points of the Black Hawks and Messengers. He has shown himself to be one of the best stock getters ever in this county; his colts are very vigorous and healthy, strongly marked by the sire, and, as far as they have been shown at the fairs, have taken the highest premiums, etc."

We learned from Mr. Thompson that this stallion was to be exhibited at the coming fair of the New England Agricultural Society at New Haven, where it would be offered for sale. There are other farmers besides Mr. Thompson on the Island, some of whom enter into the true spirit of the profession. David Folger, Esq., has the best herd of Native and Grade cows in the country, and is a thoroughly practical farmer. Mr. Joseph Vincent has a fine farm with a good herd of native stock. F. C. Sanford has a good farm at the east end of the Island, on which he is making quite extensive improvements. There are also several other parties who are raising cattle for beef.

There is a very large area of land on Nantucket yet to be brought under the plough. As we drove across the Island to the village of Siaskonsett, a small, picturesque, fishing settlement, some seven miles from the town of Nantucket, we crossed miles of level plains, as unbroken as the great prairies of the west. To a person from Berkshire or Franklin counties, such immense level wastes in his own State, without a tree or hardly a sign of improvement, would present a singular picture. We drove in different directions across the turf and met with no more obstructions than would be found in the best mowing field in the State. Although the soil of these plains is thin and light we found where it is cultivated, that bountiful crops repay the husbandman. Corn, potatoes, beans, and root crops were looking as well as any that we have seen, and there was in many fields an aftergrowth of clover that would richly pay the cost of cutting.

One great advantage which farmers on the coast possess over others, is the possession of an inexhaustible supply of manure; the sea daily throws up on the shore an immense amount of rich material, which can be at once availed of.

Nantucket can be made profitable for sheep husbandry if for nothing else; with good pasture lands at from two to three dollars per acre, and winters so mild that sheep are not housed through the season, wool growing must be remunerative. We wondered as we saw so favorable opportunities offered, that our farmers look to the west for land and homes. Here at their own doors is cheap land, a delicious climate, an atmosphere always tempered by the Gulf Stream, and a near market; what more is needed we fail to see.

A party was being made up during our visit to the Island for a shark fishing trip, and through the courtesy of Mr. Hussey, the popular editor of the Nantucket *Mirror* and *Enquirer*, we were enabled to join it; for this and other polite attentions which we received from him we would return our thanks.

This was a first experience in shark fishing, to some of our party, and their excitement when we made fast to one after another of the voracious monsters was great. We had a jolly party and the trip was most pleasant; our catch was seven sharks, some of them huge fellows; six of them were the common brown shark, but the seventh was the Blue shark or man eater.

The skipper, Alick Dunham, one of the best on the Island, has an especial aversion to these pirates and it was a sight of no ordinary interest to witness the gusto with which he knocked them on the head. Dunham is a good fellow, can take one to the blue fish grounds or show how plover should be shot as well as the next, but he hates sharks. We have had exciting sport, but the capture of these fish is literally "a big thing." They are carried ashore, the oil of the livers is tried out, a gallon being about an average supply, and the carcases are taken by farmers for manure, they are buried in the earth, and in six months are completely rotted, the soil for two feet around them on every side being one of the richest fertilisers. Well, all good things must end and so did our [illegible] Nantucket. We arose early took the boat at half past six, and after stopping on the way at Martha's Vineyard to leave a party at a camp meeting there, reached Hyannis safely and took the cars for Boston, where we arrived at six P. M. We intend to go to the Island again sometime, and will tell our readers all about it.

POND'S NITRO-PHOSPHATED FERTILIZER.

We have received a sample of this fertilizer, and judging by the analysis, and its general appearance it appears to us to be worthy of the attention of our agriculturists. Dr. S. D. Hayes, State Assayer, gives the following as an analysis of it, and also recommends it especially for the use of tobacco growers.

ANALYSIS.

"Moisture	13.30
Organic matter, bones, etc., (dry)	34.40
Bone Phosphate of Lime	12 80
Sulphuric acid " "	4.40
Bisphate of Lime	19.80
Salts of Potash and Soda	11.10
Sand	4.20
	100.00

The organic matter yields 2.7 per cent of ammonia.

The salts consist of 2.3 per cent nitrate of potash, 4.9 per cent nitrate of soda, and 4.1 per cent common salt.

Rain water will dissolve 4.6 per cent of the bone phosphate of lime. It will be an excellent addition for any soil; but is especially adapted to tobacco raising."

Correspondence.

UNWILLINGNESS TO BECOME FARMERS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Why are our young men so unwilling to become farmers? It cannot be because the labor of the farm is necessarily any harder than that of other occupations. It cannot be because less real enjoyment, and solid happiness is found. Life has its drawbacks, and most of the business of life rests upon, if not a false, an unstable foundation. While we are required to labor in farm business, we are no less necessarily busy let us follow any avocation, if we expect to succeed. The cultivation of the soil stands first as a successful and an honorable calling. Viewed as a calling beneficial to morals it does not rank below any other occupation. As a healthy business, with proper care of ourselves, it is unrivalled. My experience (now fifty-six years of age) and a close and rigid observation has satisfied me that as a class the farmers with their families rank in the scale of morals higher than any other laboring class. Our leading men, very many of them, come from our farming communities. Mothers there are among our farmers, wives who give direction to many a youth both male and female, whose life and all their actions prove a blessing to themselves and others. This is true to an extent with the other pursuits of life, but the farming class stands pre eminent in this respect. True we often in our efforts to amass a competency, or rear a family, overwork and too soon lose our health and strength. My own case is to the point. I started in life as a farmer thirty years ago, without much means. Struck out for a lifetime with hopes as bright for the future, perhaps, as others. All was not "gold that shone" a loss here. Sickness there, expenses incurred not looked for, all together laid upon me a burden not easily borne. To labor diligently and constantly was a duty, a necessity and an enjoyment. To bless my family and a surrounding world, was the height of my ambition. But the machine would not for a long time stand the pressure and the failure of health was the consequence. I found myself chained by, or to, a dyspeptic difficulty of a nervous character, which was anything but enjoyable.

To young men and women I would say do not fear the hardships of a pioneer's life. Don't fear outdoor farm labor, the boys and girls in the cornfield with the hoe, in the hay and harvest field with the cradle, scyt he, sickle, rake or fork, among the cows and poultry, taking care of the horses, engaged at outdoor as well as indoor work. Yes, girls, I mean you too, in all these employments. I go for "Woman's Rights," and she ought to demand the right to labor at such labor as will to the best advantage develope her *womanhood*. Near Buffalo, New York, a mother with two children carry on very successfully a large farm and do almost all of the work themselves; they mow, plough, sow, hoe, market, in fine do all kinds of farm labor, not keeping steadily even one man, and the sales from their farm are enormous. True they claim the right to wear such clothes as they could work to advantage in, viz the "Turkish dress," with no long fashionable trail to drag upon the ground, a blessing to our race when the masses of our sisters and mothers will show equally as good taste.

W. F. W.

Maplewood, Mass., Aug. 1868.

—Lawns, grass-plats and borders should be kept neatly trimmed. Grass springs up rapidly after rain and requires constant trimming. Flower beds in grass-plats or lawns should have the edges cut with a spade to prevent the grass or clover from spreading over them.

—You can keep a score of hens and rear chickens from them on five hundred square yards. If it is not all grass, you will have to supply them with green food. They must have green food and dust.

—D. S. Heffron, of Utica, N. Y., sold in February last, to a party in New Jersey, 160 bushels of Early Rose potatoes for *ten thousand dollars*! Over $66 a bushel is a good price for potatoes, and the sales are worthy of note, as it shows that a good variety will pay the originator for his trouble in producing it. The fact that really meritorious fruits, flowers or vegetables, meet with a ready appreciation, should encourage judicious experiments in producing them.

Farmers' Omnibus.

—There is said to be over 250,000 seeds of red clover in a pound.

—The town of Anson, Me., has 23,000 sheep, principally Spanish Merino.

—A piece of land in the Virginia Valley is said to have been planted in corn for sixty-five years in succession, and still grows a good crop.

—The *Scottish Farmer* says an Essex sow in Chelmsford had 23 pigs at one litter, 21 of them being born alive.

—The corn crop of Ohio last year, 80,386,820 bushels, being an average of 36 1-2 bushels to the acre planted.

—Cotswold sheep are said to be in greater demand in England now than ever before. At a late sale 55 averaged $150 in gold.

—Dr. Franklin introduced broom corn into this country, previous to which brooms were made of evergeen boughs.

—Joseph Bean, Putnamville, Mass., has a pair of grade Durham and native steers, three years old in April, which weigh 3,200 pounds. One girts seven and the other seven feet and one inch.

—Fowls exposed to dampness are apt to be troubled with catarrh, which will run to croup, if not attended to. Red pepper mixed with soft feed, fed several times a week, will remove the cold.

—When the ground becomes thoroughly wetted by rain after a long drought, weeds grow rapidly and will damage vegetables and flowers very much if they are not eradicated. They may be cut down with the hoe while small, or pull by hand when they are large.

—A correspondent of the New York *World* says that England is now paying from £10 to £12 per cwt. for hops—equal to 70 to 80 cents per pound in our currency.

—Animals of all kinds fatten more rapidly in dimly lighted places than when exposed to the full light of day. This is especially the case with fowls. Breeding stock, however, especially horses, should have light.

—Herbaceous plants, as soon as they have done flowering, may be propagated by cuttings. These should be planted in a cold frame, in a mixture of sand and loam, and kept shaded until the roots have formed. They may be grown in a rich open border, if they are shaded and watered and kept in darkness, until the roots have struck.

—A subscriber of the *Rural West* says he relieves his horses of colic by pouring two or three buckets of cold water on their backs just forward of the hips, sometimes rubbing on salt to increase the cold, and then turning them out to roll. In some cases a second application is necessary. With him this remedy has never failed.

—Asparagus beds should be kept free from weeds and the surface of the soil made mellow around the plants with the hoe. In seasons of protracted drought, copious watering should be given, especially to plants which have been recently set out.

—Rhubarb requires a deeply tilled and very rich soil to afford a supply of nutriment sufficient to enable it to produce the immense crop of large succulent leaves which are removed from it in the season. The leaves should not be taken off in August or September, and a good top dressing of manure should be given before winter.

—A grindstone should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it almost useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears unequally and "out of true."

—The success of Mr. Plunket on Plunket farm, Hinsdale, Mass., as a stock breeder may be inferred from the following statements: Not long since he sold a pair of thoroughbred Shorthorns, a bull and a heifer, two years old, for $900, and a calf four days old for $325. These are specimens of the prices he is obtaining. He has 65 head of cattle, 25 thoroughbreds; 40 sheep, of the choicest Webb Southdowns, the fleeces of which average six pounds a head.

—Daily do we see sheep grabbed by the wool and hauled about. Will people never learn better? Let some one take them by the hair, and they would probably learn a lesson. Could they look under the skin they would be surprised how much suffering they had inflicted—for the sheep is dumb and does not tell its pain. Take by the neck—or any other place rather than the wool—any place but the wool. So it is where the sheep are hooked or thumped about. They are tender, it must be remembered—more so than any stock on the farm.

HORRORS OF THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

A few days ago, the Austin, a steamer of the Morgan line, left one of the Texas ports, having on board some three hundred cattle for the New Orleans market. As is always the case on steamers engaged in this trade, the cattle were crowded, one might say wedged together on the main deck as close as they could stand. When not long at sea a gale came on, and there happened what often occurs on these steamers, or is liable to occur at any time, but it is too horrible and sickening for description. The ship struggled many, many hours with the storm, and hundreds of poor brutes within, perhaps almost perishing with thirst and hunger when first driven on board, swaying, falling, trampling each other to death, dying of thirst and heat and torture which we will not try to depict. Let the imagination of the reader supply the horrible details. Suffice it to say that when the steamer found a harbor, one hundred and nineteen of the poor creatures, already dead, were lifted out and thrown into the sea.

But the reader will say that this is an exceptional, an unavoidable case. Not at all. Every one of the great ship loads that leave the Texas coast is liable to the same fate. From ten to twenty steamers are engaged in this trade, and every gale that sweeps over the gulf involves a similar calamity—the death of thirty, fifty, a hundred, or more of these poor dumb creatures. Of the many thousands of cattle shipped from Texas to New Orleans, it is estimated that at least one-tenth perish on the way. If you doubt the truth of our statement, take your stand almost any day at the stock landing of New Orleans, and see the dead carcases thrown into the river, while the rest, that a week before were fat and sleek and healthy on the prairies of Texas, stagger forth hollow-eyed, emaciated, and with the little strength that is left them plunge their mouths into the muddy gutter for a drop of moisture.—*N. O. Republican.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

STATE, PROVINCIAL, &c.

Canada West	Hamilton	Sept 21-25
Iowa	Clinton	Sept 29-Oct 2
Iowa Central	Des Moines	Sept 23-24
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sep 28-Oc 3
Illinois	Quincy	Sept 21-26
Kentucky	Louisville	Sep 15-19
Kansas	Leavenworth	Sep 29-Oct 3
Maine	Portland	Sep 29-Oct 2
Maryland Institute	Baltimore	Oct —
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Sep 29, Oc 2
Missouri	St Louis	Oct 5-10
Michigan	Detroit	Sep 15-18
New Hampshire	Manchester	Sep 15-18
New Hampshire Mech. & Art Association	Concord	Oct 6-26
New York	Rochester	Sep 29-Oct 2
Ohio	Toledo	Sep 21-25
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Sept 29 Oct 1
Vermont	Burlington	Sept 8 11
Wisconsin	Madison	Sep 28-Oct 2

COUNTY AND TOWN.

MAINE.

Waldo		Oct 13-15

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Contoocook	Hillsboro' B'dge	Sep16-17
Merrimac	Concord	Sep 29-Oct 1
Manchester Ag'l & Mech. Association	Manchester	Sep 18-20
Piscataqua River	Portsmouth	Sep 8-10

VERMONT.

Caledonia	St Johnsbury	Sep 29-Oc 1
Franklin Co. Union	Richford	Sep 9-10
Lamoille	Morrisville	Sep 15-17
Orleans	Barton	Sep 15-16

MASSACHUSETTS.

Highland, Hampshire Co.	Middlefield	Sep 10-11
Worcester North West	Athol	Sep 15
Union, Hampden Co	Blandford	Sep 16-17
Worcester Co	Worcester	Sep 17-18
Norfolk Co	Dedham	Sep 17-18
Bristol Co	Myrick's	Sep 17-18
Middlesex South	Framingham	Sep 22-23
Hoosac Valley, Berkshire	Adams	Sep 22-23
Middlesex North	Lowell	Sep 23-24
Worcester West	Barre	Sep 24-25
Franklin Co	Greenfield	Sep 24-25
Plymouth Co	Bridgewater	Sep 24-25
Essex Co	Newburyport	Sep 29-30
Worcester North	Fitchburg	Sep 29-30
Worcester South East	Milford	Sep 29-30
Hampshire Co	Amherst	Sep 29-30
Hingham	Hingham	Sep 29-30
Nantucket	Nantucket	Sep 30-Oct 1
Housatonic, Berkshire Co	Barrington	Sep 30-Oct 1
Worcester South	Sturbridge	Oct 1
Hampshire, Franklin and [illegible]	Northampton	Oct 1-2
Hampden	Marshfield	Oct 1-2
Marshfield	Concord	Oct 1-3
Middlesex Co	Springfield	Oct 6-7
Hampden Co	Pittsfield	Oct 6-8
Berkshire Co	Taunton	Oct 6-8
Bristol Co	Palmer	Oct 13
Barnstable Co	Barnstable	Oct 13-14
Martha's Vineyard	West Tisbury	Oct 20-21
Springfield Horse Club	Springfield	Sep 8-10

NEW YORK.

Fruit Growers'	Canandaigua	Oct 7-8
Washington	Salem	Oct 7 9

CANADA.

Compton	Eaton Corner	Oct 6

Horticulture.

AMONG THE RASPBERRIES.

We suppose that there are very few persons who own a plot of ground that would not like to have an abundance of good raspberries. If this be true, why not have them. There is certainly no good reason for neglecting a fruit which can be grown as easily and almost as cheapiy as potatoes. We fear, however, that the principal reason why so few raspyries are seen on the tables of our farmers, is that they do not know what kinds to purchase. Perhaps there may be some who suppose that it requires the skill of a scientific horticulturist to produce this fruit, or that there is some secret process which one has to learn before they can be successfully cultivated. But we wish to dispel from the minds of our readers all such fallacies, and say to them that there are good varieties of the raspberry that can be grown as readily as the currant. Of course there are fancy sorts that require a soil of peculiar texture and composition, and others that must be protected in winter and shaded in summer; still there are others which every farmer can grow as readily as any ordinary farm crop. Having tested nearly a hundred varieties of the raspberry, we will name half a dozen sorts that are well suited to general cultivation, and that can be relied upon to withstand the cold of winter as well as the heat of summer.

Philadelphia—A medium

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.....BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

of the best use of labor to make the prosperity in re general. We should remember, however, that the owners of the farms in New England are in many instances the actual laborers on the land. For these men, upon whose sound bodies and well-informed minds the coming generations depend for their inheritance of healthy and useful faculties, let every effort be made to ameliorate the condition and increase the profit and the well being of agricultural labor.

HIGH FARMING.

As a natural consequence of the more extended use of machinery in all branches of agriculture, will follow that more thorough and careful cultivation, which I have often urged as the only profitable farming known among us. I beg to remind you once more that nothing but care and skill can make your calling satisfactory to the enterprising and thrifty. Wherever farming in New England is to be done at all, it must be done well. A ton of hay to the acre, and thirty bushels of corn, and twenty bushels of rye, and fifteen bushels of wheat, and two or three hundred bushels of roots, are not the crops that can be called remunerative here. It cannot be profitable to feed a worthless animal six months in every year out of the stress of hay secured at the cost prevailing among us. These facts are not to be lost sight of. And I am confident that I state what is true, when I assert that in these points a constant and steady improvement is going on. The number of well cultivated acres is increasing. In the cultivation of garden vegetables for market, in the production of grass, and small fruits, and root crops, we are making constant progress. Farmers who, ten years ago, thought it impossible to raise a mangel or a Swede, now follow successfully these roots. Where there was one breed of well-bred cattle there are now many. And I have witnessed with pride and satisfaction the devotion of practical farmers to the improvement of stock, and to the purchase of animals which, a few years ago, were looked upon as the special property of those who turned to farming more as an expensive pleasure than as a profitable occupation.

In exciting this spirit of enterprise, the New England Agricultural Society has done great service; and it may do still more. In bringing the farmers of the several States together annually, it has not only created a healthy competition, and given new vigor to agriculture, but it has created a bond of union, which makes New England one community. There may be divisions on other matters, but on this these States are one—in a common effort to develop the most important interest; and to become familiar with each other's resources and capacity for improvement. In this association, New England men have met for the first time, and the division of the States has been lost sight of in a common desire to give vigor to the one cause which embraces a cluster of States. With a common ancestry and an early history in which all have a share, it is cracking to know that they can gather around this institution, and learn to join hands on other fields of labor.

The address closed with an appeal for active labor in future under the act of incorporation given the Society last winter.

The arrangements of the Society for the future management of the exhibition having been perfected, the members proceeded to dinner.

THE TROTTING.

[From the Journal's Report.]

At two o'clock, the attendance being by that hour pretty large, the first of the series of amusements on the track was announced as follows:

Fastest pair of trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; first premium $500, second premium $150.

H. A. Hall's India Rubber and mate.
D. Mace enters Richard Neaols and mate.
E. A. Sniders enters Kingston and mate.
Tom Rubber and mate were a trifle ahead in betting. Neaols second and Kingston last.

The Judges were George H. Thayer of Providence, R. I; Jedediah Wilcox of Meriden, Ct., and Capt. John Dickenson of Middletown, Ct.

India Rubber and mate had the inside, Kingston and mate the centre and Neaols and mate the outside. John Bowen drove Rubber and mate, Tom Carpenter Kingston and mate and Dan Mace Neaols and mate.

First Heat. The horses got off after three futile attempts, with a very fair start. Rubber and mate swung round, hugging the fence very closely, while Neaols (which is a very clumsy name for the horse well known as "Old Pat") made strove to keep pace with the leader, Kingston lagging considerably. On the first half mile Put broke several times, but only for a moment, while Rubber plodded along very steadily, making, however, his best speed. On entering the second half mile about half a length only existed between the leading teams, and the pressure of Put and his mate on Rubber and companion was considerable. At the turning Put made a great dash, but Rubber was good for him. Still the most strenuous efforts were made by Put's driver to get ahead, which he did when within a couple yards of the winning post. At this point it is said the world to a moderate sized pumpkin that the race belonged to Put (alias Neaols), but when within about ten yards of the pole Rubber made a jump forward and landed the nose of his mare, or as one of the judges said, "by just enough to count on," in 2.28. The quarter was made in 40 and the half mile in 1.20.

Second Heat. The horses went off finely together at the first trial, Rubber leading and going steadily—never making a skip but literally running away from the others. Put made a bold attempt to compete with his game little antagonist at the close of the heat, but the effort was too much for him, and he let up badly and galloped in second by about half a length. Rubber won in 2.36 1-4. The quarter was made in 38, and the half mile in 1.18 1-2.

Third Heat. At the second trial they went off, and by a break of Rubber, Put got ahead (after which there was a collision and something was heard to crack). At three-quarter pole Put broke badly and Rubber passed him amid the loud cheering of the crowd, and continued to lead, having broken up slightly. At the turning Put made a spurt, but it caused him to break badly, and Rubber came steadily in the winner in 2.37 1-2. The quarter mile was made in 40 and the mile in 1.17. The trot was thus won by Rubber and mate in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

HAMILTON PARK, New Haven, Sept. 1, 1868. Fastest pair of trotting horses, mile heats, best 3 in 5; premium $500, second $150.

H. A. Hall's India Rubber and mate.....1 1 1
D. Mace's Richard Neaols and mate.....2 2 2
E. A. Sniders' Kingston and mate.....3 3 3
Time, 2.38, 2.36½, 2.37.

SECOND RACE.

The next race was for the fastest trotting stallions, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, $1000 for the first and $600 for the second, to enter to which the entries were:

Don Mace's Rhode Island.
J. Lovett's George M. Patchen.
Converse & Flagler enter Columbus Navigator, but he did not score. Rhode Island had the pole and was driven by his owner, as was also Patchen. The Judges were Messrs. E. A. Warren of Watertown, A. J. L. Lamb of New Haven and T. J. Coe of New York.

First Heat. The two went off at the first go on a line, but Rhode Island broke just after passing the score, and Patchen swung inside and took the pole. All the way round Patchen kept in advance, and the horses crossed the half mile score in 1.16. On going out on the second mile, Patchen leading about a length, Rhode Island made an attempt to go ahead, but failed, and it looked all up with him until the turn into the home stretch, when he made a forced march, passed Patchen, and had him beaten within half a dozen lengths of the winning post, which Rhody passed a length and a half ahead, in 2.33 1-4. The half mile was made in 1.16.

Second Heat. The horses went off on the second attempt, Rhode Island leading. In this position they kept until the half mile was made, when Rhody let up slightly and the horses passed the score neck and neck, Rhody then assumed the lead and kept it steadily all round, winning by an open length in 2.35 3-4. The quarter mile was made in 35 3-4 and the half in 1.16.

Third Heat. The horses got away on the first effort, and Patchen went up almost at the start giving Rhody a couple of lengths of a lead. In this position, respectively, they reached the half mile turn, when Patchen crept up and the horses passed the score abreast. The contest was very close from this point, till Patchen broke on the back stretch, but recovered partially, and was only a half length behind. Rhody won in 2.43.

SUMMARY.

FASTEST TROTTING STALLIONS—mile heats, best three in five. First premium, $1000; second premium $500.

Dan Mace's Rhode Island.....1 1 1
J. Lovett's George M. Patchen.....2 2 2
Time, 2.33 1-4, 2.35 3-4, 2.43.

The show is now in a fair train, and if the weather holds good there will be an immense crowd on the ground to-morrow, when there will be a grand procession of the stock on the track, and two trots—the first for horses that have never beaten 2.28, mile heats, best three in five; and the second a running match—best two in three miles.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

From our Special Reporter.

Among the entries worthy of special mention, are those of Mr. Griffin of Middleton, who exhibits his breeding mare Heathercoma with colt and three other progeny, aged respectively one two and three years, the latter of which has already trotted inside of three minutes; Thomas Jefferson and others, from the stables of William B. Smith of Hartford, Jack Lewis and another promising horse, exhibited by Thomas J. Vail, Kingston and mate, the property of Mr. Squires of New Britain, Lady Sheridan entered by Jerry Donavan, Ben Franklin and mate, by Mr. Hall of Boston, and other well known trotting stock.

P. M. Angur of Middlefield, Conn., makes a fine display of Devon cattle, consisting of three bulls, three cows and three calves. Among the bulls is the well known Manhattan, sired by Huron, dam Evelein, which took the first prize as a yearling at Springfield, the first prize as a two year old at Concord, and the first prize and sweepstakes at Brattleboro'.

Among the most noticeable Shorthorn cattle, are those exhibited by A. M. Winslow & Sons of Putney, Vt., comprising eight head, among which is the bull Duke of Putney, which took a prize in Providence last year, and his dam Lady Sale the 15th, with a pedigree unblemished through eighteen generations.

D R. May of Rockingham, Vt., exhibits a Shorthorn bull of the Earl of Oxford blood, two years old last April, and weighing 1800 pounds.

M. M. Ames of Springfield, Vt., enters a number of Shorthorn animals, prominent among which is Bertha 2d, by Fourth Lord Oxford.

Benjamin Sumner of Woodstock, Conn., enters ten Shorthorns, all fine looking, and attracting their full share of attention, particularly "Second Pride of Autumn," a one year old heifer.

The same gentleman also exhibits a number of prize cattle. "Pride of Autumn" won the prize as best cow at the Brattleboro' fair in 1866, and the sweepstakes premium at Providence, last year; Smile, who won the second prize in the class of three year old and upwards at the same place; Imogene, who won the first prize as the best heifer calf, Twinkle, who received the first premium as the best cow, and Hortense who won the first prize as a three year old, all at the last fair.

William Birnie of Springfield, exhibits some very fine Ayrshire cattle, prominent among which is the bull Honest John, whose pen is one of the most attractive features of this part of the exhibition. This animal receives the homage paid him with the most stately dignity, and if self complacency and haughty demeanor are all indication of loyalty in beasts, as they are supposed to be in human beings, there is no doubt of the purity of his blood, and its freedom from plebeian taint.

William Mattoon of Springfield, enters nine Devons; Jacob M. Blakeslee of Watertown, Conn., fourteen head, and Benj. Blakeslee of the same town, one cow and a heifer, all worthy of commendation.

J. A. Converse of West Cambridge, Mass., enters ten Alderney cattle, which are guaranteed to be of pure blood, although much larger than the average of this variety.

John Brooks of Princeton, Mass, makes a fine display of Alderney cattle, part of which is imported stock. The most noticeable of this collection is the cow Susan, nine years old. A sample of the milk of this cow shows two and one-half inches of cream on ten inches of milk. Many tempting offers have been made to Mr. Brooks to part with this animal, but thus far without avail, as he considers her quite too good to sell. This gentleman's entries also include a very promising bull calf, Herbert, five months old, and a handsome pair of twin calves, Peter and Pink.

The stock which attracts the most attention and provokes the most discussion of any on the ground, is that entered by Winthrop W. Chenery of Belmont, Mass. He enters twenty-six animals from his celebrated herd of Holstein or Dutch cattle. Of these cattle the most noteworthy are the bull "Van Tromp," which has heretofore taken the first premium and sweepstakes of this Society, and whose present weight is over 2700 pounds; cow Lady Midwould, weight 1570 pounds; and cow Texelaar, which has produced 76 pounds, 5 ounces of milk in a day, with her twin two year old heifers, weight respectively 1180 and 1155 pounds; also a three year old daughter of "Texelaar," weighs 1420 pounds.

D. C. Auger of Woodbridge, Conn., exhibit some fine working oxen, and Dwight Clark of Marshall P. Day of Chesterfield, N. H., exhibits four twin oxen, which are fine specimens of working cattle.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SECOND DAY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 3.1868.

Yesterday, was all that could have been expected or even desired. The clear, beautiful, cool morning, breaking upon a city containing a mass of strangers equal to a third of its population; every pen and shed on the Hamilton Park filled with animals, which might be envied by any crowned monarch of the earth, and which gold itself could hardly purchase; twenty-five thousand at least, of intelligent human beings, looking not with mere curiosity, but with an understanding interest upon the contents of Hall and Tent and Pen and Shed, was a sight rarely if ever equalled in the history of our country; and such a sight it was our privilege to be a witness of, at the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the New England Society. It was supposed that the attendance of yesterday, it being the second day, might possibly reach the number of ten thousand; and when it was announced, that up to one o'clock the number of tickets sold had reached ten thousand and during the ninety minutes which succeeded, an equal number of tickets were disposed of, even the most sanguine members of the New England Society were astonished at the fact. A large number of tickets were disposed of after three o'clock, and together with the exhibitors, at the close of the running race, the number of human beings inside the enclosure constituting Hamilton Park, could not have been less than twenty-five thousand.

A most striking fact in connection with the exhibition yesterday, was, that during the entire time of the trots and races, the mammoth tents in which are exhibited the agricultural implements and machinery were filled with a dense mass of noble looking men and women carefully examining the labor saving machinery which intelligent and skilful minds have devised and produced; while an equally large number were engaged in the examination of the cattle and fowls, and the more delicate works to be found in the hall devoted to the exhibition of household manufactures.

During the exciting race of the afternoon a no less exciting event occurred upon the ground. The great ox, General Grant, from Carlos Peirce's farm in Stanstead, was drawn around the outer track upon a low sledge, by two pairs of enormous horses. As the huge animal was thus drawn over the ground, looking like a living mastodon in his white and silky coat, the whole mass of people gave him their undivided attention, and after a few moments of breathless wonder and delight, they burst forth in one grand shout of rapturous applause at the magnificient scene before them. General Grant has been on the railroad since Monday morning; and the constant strain of such an immense weight of flesh and fat had so strained his huge limbs, that his knees were stiff and his humane owner was not willing to allow him to walk from the depot to the Park, a distance of two miles, so he was mounted upon a low carriage and drawn by four splendid horses through the city of New Haven, and as he passed along, received the plaudits of the people like a conqueror returning from the wars.

To-day, if the weather is pleasant the crowd will be far greater than yesterday.

Dr. Loring is looking fresh as the morning, but Col. Needham shows the tedious days and nights of toil which he has endured to perfect the plans which have harmonized and produced this grand result which New England may well be proud of. Dr. Loring, Col. Needham, Gov. Smyth, Commissioner Capron and other gentlemen attended the meeting last night.

Among the entries of cattle which we overlooked yesterday, but which are worthy of special notice, may be mentioned that of P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn., who exhibits one Bull, (Clifton, imported by R. W. Cameron, of New York, in 1865) four Cows and three yearling Heifers, all Jerseys.

W. H. Atkins, of Westfield, exhibits Bull Jersey General, four years old, which attracts a good deal of attention.

E. H. Hyde, of Stafford, Conn., enters 10 Cows, 2 Bulls, 3 heifer Calves and 2 bull Calves, Devons.

B. H. Andrew, of Waterbury, Conn., enters 4 head of Devon stock—1 Cow, 1 two-year old Heifer, giving her weight in milk in 25 days, 1 yearling Heifer, and Bull Commodore, 3 years old; also, yoke of six-year old Working Oxen.

Griswold Bros., of Torringford, Conn., also make a fine exhibition of Devon stock, consisting of 25 head—4 Bulls, 10 Steers and Oxen, 3 Cows, 3 two-year olds and 8 two-year olds. The same gentlemen also exhibits a Black Hawk mare, with Ashland colt by her side.

H. S. Collins, of Collinsville, Conn., enters 9 head—1 five-year old Bull, 1 one-year old, 3 Cows, 1 two-year old Heifer, and 2 yearlings and 1 calf, all full-blooded Ayrshires.

S. M. & D. Wells, of Wethersfield, Conn., enter 14 head, all full-blood Ayrshire—Bull Lawrence Drew, which we will venture to predict will receive the first premium in his class; also, Bull Aleck Christie, 4 years old, which took the sweepstakes premium at the Providence fair, last year; 4 Cows, 5 Heifers and 2 bull calves. Among the Cows are four Floras, as perfect a specimen of animals as can be found any where.

D. S. Pratt, of Brattleboro', Vt., makes a fine exhibition of Durham stock, the particulars in regard to which we have thus far been unable to obtain.

H. T. Brown, of Providence, enters a 3 1-2 year old Ayrshire bull, Macduff.

N. L. Baker, of East Providence, enters 4-year old Ayrshire bull, King Phillip, 2d.

C. Spooner, of Bridgeport, Conn., exhibits Durham bull Tippo, 3 years old, weighing 2000 lbs.

J. D. Wheat, of Putney, Vt., well known as a breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, makes a fine display of that description of animals, and the same remark will apply equally well to J. Hoden, of Westminster, Vt., E. S. Stowell, of Cornwell, Vt., who exhibits 35 sheep, among which is the famous ram Golden Fleece, for which the owner was offered $15,000 when it was 2 years old, and from which the annual income of from 12 to 15,000 has been derived.

Burditt Loomis, of Windsor Locks, Ct., as usual, makes a splendid display of Cotswold sheep, which it is unnecessary to describe minutely, the peculiarities and excellent qualities of which, as bred by Mr. Loomis, our readers have become familiar with through the reports of a long succession of Fairs.

Sherman Hartwell, of Washington, Ct., exhibits 60 head, among which is the imported ram "Viceroy," bred by Mr. Garne, of England, weighing nearly 400 lbs., and shearing on the 1st of April 19 lbs., and the winner of the sweepstakes at the last Fair; also, 4 imported ewes, bred by Hewer & Craddock, England, 8 ewe lambs and 8 ram lambs.

The regular programme of the day was carried out successfully. The Marshals and Superintendents met, as usual, at 8 1-2 A. M., under the spacious tent erected for President's headquarters, and received instructions.

At 10 o'clock, Class No. 27, Geldings and Fillies, three and under four years old, was brought upon the track and examined by the Committee, who, we understand, have made the following awards:

First premium, A. Warren, of Watertown.
Second " M. H. Griffin, of Middleton.
Third " Wm. G. Marsh, of New Haven.

At quarter to eleven Class 29, Mares and Geldings, four years old and older, and at half past eleven, No. 23, Stallions, four years old and under five, were also brought to the judges' stand and inspected. The exhibition of these classes excited much interest, and while they were upon the track, they were surrounded by a large and appreciative multitude. This consumed the time until dinner, in regard to which it may be well to say a word.

The number of people present on the grounds when the races began was over 20,000. Up to 1 o'clock the sale of tickets had reached 10,000, and over 10,000 more were sold up to shortly after the commencement of the races. The number of vehicles entering the gate was over 1800. The races were promptly called and were remarkably well contested, the heats generally being very close and the relative positions of the horses frequently changing. The winning race was especially fine, the victor being saved until he found cheers as he rode in on the home stretch.

The following races constituted that branch of to-day's programme:

First Race—2 o'clock, P. M. Horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2.28, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. $500 to the first, $250 to second.

D. Mace entered	R. Neaols.
J. Lovejoy, entered	Reliance.
C. Dieterman	Mack.

Reliance won the first position, R. Neaols the second, and Mack the outside. The race was won by R. Neaols in three straight heats, time 2.48 1-4, 2.45 and 2.49, Mack being second.

Judges—E. B. Strong, Hartford; C. P. May, Montgomery, Ala.; J. E. Wilkins, New York.

Second Race—3 o'clock, P. M. Running horses, mile heats, best two in three, welter weights. $400 to first; $200 to second.

W.W. Chenery entered	.....	Kentucky Belle.
Converse & Hager	"	L'Etoilie.
R. B. Forbes	"	Climax.
John Gordon	"	Pacific.
W. H. Strong	"	Egotist.
Converse & Hager	"	Get Away.
J. P. Ackerman	"	Eagle.

Judges—S. D. Bruce, New York; S. A. Smith, Jr., Goshen, Conn.; Jas. Breckenridge, Bridgeport.

The horses took position in the following order: Pasic, inside; Kentucky Belle, 2d; L'Etoile, 3d; Climax, 4th; Egotist, 5th; Get Away and Eagle not appearing.

The race was run by Climax in two straight heats, time 1.52 1-2, 1.50 1-2, Egotist being second.

Mechanical Department.

We give a hasty glance at the prominent features in the manufacturers' department, which is in the billiard building near the tiers of seats. Mathushek, of New Haven, displays his grand pianos, orchestral pianos, and the colibri. John E. Bassett & Co., New Haven, display specimens of their saw manufactures and cutlery. Matthewman & Lewis, New Haven, make a fine exhibition in the hardware and cutlery line. G. F. Warner & Co., New Haven, exhibit the mammoth card which took the medal at the great Paris exposition. S. L. Bentress & Co., Fair Haven, Conn., show stone ware of their manufacture. Blackman & Co., New Haven, harness, saddles, etc. T. H. Fulton, New Haven, soaps. Kellogg & Ives, Fair Haven, samples of oyster and powder kegs of their manufacture. Bradley & Pratt, New Haven, exhibit genuine Astrachan cloaks, of their manufacture; also, a large show-case of fall hats and Masonic regalias made by them; also, furs. Norval Douglas, New Haven, shows trunks of his manufacture. Paul Roessler, New Haven, optician, shows a fine case of mariners' instruments, microscopes, optical, mathematical and surveyors' instruments. Drs. Barker and Washburn, New Haven, show trusses and other medical appliances. Crofut & Thomas make a fine show of sables, boas, Astrachan and other furs, and show also their great Polar bear. These are some of the articles upon the first floor. Up stairs, Hoggson, engraver, die sinker and letter cutter, exhibits specimens of his handicraft; also, a collection of stuffed birds, well worthy of observation. Rathgeber shows a large case of choice perfumes. The Weed and the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are to be seen. Lake, Browning & Co., and Frazer & Newcomb, dry goods dealers, make a fine show. J. K. Bundy, the photographer, makes a fine display; also Gear, of New Haven. Hemingway & Son, Watertown, Conn., show spool silk, machine twist, etc., in abundance. The New England Co., Rockville, Conn., show clothes of their manufacture. Beside these are a host of other articles. The mechanical department is well worthy a visit.

Lawrence, Bradley and Pardee,

in their mammoth tent, erected at their own expense, show a Landaulet, a Landau, a Clarence, a Basket Phæton, a six-seat Phæton, a side spring Buggy, a patent folding seat Buggy, and Park Phætons and Cabriolets, nineteen in all, making a splendid display. The firm certainly deserve credit for their enterprise. Wm. H. Cooper shows them to visitors.

Shoninger's

Palace of Music, a large wood building erected at the expense of B. Shoninger & Co., melodeon manufacturers, New Haven, attracts hosts of people. Good music is furnished free; also, sheet music concerning "Champagne Charlie." Flags and pictures adorn the walls.

In the Agricultural Tents

we scan a few of the leading features. C. L. Hubbard, Meriden, shows a Hubbard mowing machine. Collins & Co., Hartford, ploughs. A big hot air furnace, shown by Allen & Willard, of Hartford, looms up. Cannon, of New Haven, shows parlor stoves and ranges, among them the "Walker range" and the Peerless stove, the identical stove which took the first premium at Paris Exposition; *fac similes* of the medals may be seen upon it. S. V. Beckwith, Hamden, enters the Always Handy Stove Shelf, (Mr. Beckwith is an enterprising mechanic); T. B. Carpenter have the right of their sale. The Ames Plough Company, Boston and New York, show fifty ploughs and three mowers, one the Little Giant, a self-raker; Perry's two-horse and Perry's one-horse mowers; the American hay tedder; one spring tooth horse rake, and one with wooden teeth; also, cultivators, horse hoes, prairie ploughs, and one Skinner plough. They exhibit $5,000 worth of goods. Cudworth, of New Haven, shows the great Magee range, the Magee advanced cook stove, the Magee standard cook stove with roaster; Littlefield's portable furnace; the Morning Glory stove, and other goods. Allen & Willard, Hartford, show two hay tedders. Beecher, Mills & Co., Milford, Conn., show two patent slide-seat buggies. Killam, Kimball & Co. show three elegant coaches and a jump-seat carriage. The Bishop Adjustable Pole Co., of West Haven, show thirteen carriage poles and a new lead bar. Fowler, of West Haven, also shows an adjustable patent pole, a new invention. Mr. Fowler also shows an icecutter, for harvesting. The New Haven Folding Chair Co. show some fine specimens of their manufacture. Geo. L. Gerard shows his elliptic spring bed. The Ornamental Wood Manufacturing Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., exhibits fine specimens of machine carved ornaments. Thomas C. Twitchell, of New Haven, shows the Connecticut spring bed, which is claimed to be ahead of every thing. O. F. Case, New Haven, shows the patent folding chair and bed combined, which is decidedly useful. The Lewis & Beecher Co., New Haven, show fine specimens of machine carved work. The American Basket Co., New Britain, Conn., show the American strawberry basket, which they take largely about; also, the egg carrier, which is worth gazing at. Hotchkiss & Merrick, New Haven, show bellows, steel nails, etc.—a large red wagon load. The Beecher Basket Co., of Westville, show the Beecher veneered fruit basket. The Wilcox Jar Co., New Haven, show specimens of their popular jars. Wm. R. Warner, Cambridgeport, Mass., shows his Union Oil Polish, which reflects like a mirror when used. James Orr, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., shows Daniels' Patent Adjustable Tire. It attracts the attention of carriage makers, and is a very useful invention. The New York Laundry Manufacturing Co. exhibit four hydraulic washing machines; they took the premium, competing with thirty-three machines, at the last American Institute Fair. Geo. D. Lamb, Madison, shows Colby's improved clothes wringer. Thompson & Co., New Haven, exhibit four Valentine & Butler's safes. Holbrook & Small, Boston, exhibit several of their ploughshoe, and a Harrington seed sower and cultivator, as also their swivel ploughs for level lands. Besides these there are about 10,000 Yankee notions and inventions. And besides these is an exhibition of hundreds of varieties of apples and pears upon plates, thickly covering a table four feet wide and about a hundred long.

Newspapers Represented.

The following journals were represented: Of New York, the Tribune, Times and Sun; of Boston, the Journal, Herald, Traveller, Transcript, Advertiser and Post; of Hartford, the Times and Post; of Norwich, the Bulletin; of Worcester, the Spy; and the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, the Society's official organ.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THIRD DAY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Thursday Evening, Sept. 3, 1868.

The railroad trains arriving during last night and early this morning brought supplementary crowds of visitors overflowing the hotels and testing the capacity of private hospitality. Among the arrivals was Col. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The programme for to-day has been most successfully carried out. The display of machinery, agricultural implements, inventions, carriages, &c. &c. &c., in the tents, has been more interesting, as the exhibitors have become accustomed to the location. The committees worked diligently on the second day, and nearly all their reports have been made up.

In the Hall, the department of domestic manufacture and miscellaneous articles has been thronged all day by crowds whom the excitement of the races could not divert from a faithful examination of the articles.

The premium stock, cattle, horses, sheep, and fowls, were visited by thousands during the forenoon. The grand stand, capable of seating 6,000 people, was filled long before the time appointed for the performances of the race course, and the enclosure and all around the track, as on yesterday, were lined with crowds of people on foot and in carriages of every description—many of them four-in-hand teams, of the most elegant style.

One noticeable feature of the crowds is the almost equal proportion of the sexes; and the remarkable degree of good nature and decorum which prevails is a subject of frequent remark.

The culminating feature will be the grand levee this evening. Nearly every one of the Governors of the New England States, with other distinguished gentlemen and practical agriculturists, will be present.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON: SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1868.

☞ The reporters of the *Ploughman* feel indebted to John B. Hotchkiss, Esq., of the iNew Haven *Palladium*, for assistance rendered in making up reports.

☞ A fine bay stallion, owned by James Thompson, of Nantucket, was offered for sale on the fair grounds at New Haven. His dam was Hamiltonian, sire Taylor's Berkshire Black Hawk, and grand sire the famous old Black Hawk. He was offered for sale simply because there is no use for a horse of his value in the county where he belongs.

☞ B. Shoninger & Co's "Palace of Music," was a great object of attraction during the entire week of the New England Fair at New Haven. This enterprising firm placed upon public exhibition some of the finest and best church and parlor organs which are to be found in the United States. There were also their splendid Æolichords, the latest and best musical novelty, which is centre table and melodeon combined. The "sweet angelic strains" which poured forth so melodiously from some of these instruments seemed to charm every one.

AGRICULTURAL DISCUSSION. The farmers' meeting in the Representative Hall New Haven, Tuesday evening, was well attended. E. H. Hyde presided. Colonel Needham opened the discussion on breeds of cattle, the best method of raising them, etc., and gave a detailed account of the experiments making by Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts between Ayrshires and Alderneys. The results attained, if any, were not known to the speaker. Dr. Loring said that the breeds of animals known were those to which men had applied the most skill in feeding and general treatment. The same rule which applied to crops applied to animals, and skill and care were demanded to produce the great results wished for. The subject of steaming food for cattle was discussed by William Birnie of Springfield and other gentlemen, some of whom held that food should be steamed, and gave good results which had followed such a course, while others held the contrary opinion, and mentioned cases where it was not successful. The meeting closed at ten o'clock. A full *Phonographic* report of the debate will be published in next week's *Ploughman*.

FATAL DISASTER AT LOWELL. A large number of boys had taken position on a railway bridge in Lowell, Sunday, when the whistle of an approaching train placed them in the utmost bewilderment and confusion. Some looked first at the engine, and sought safety, while others ran wildly about without knowing in what direction or upon what track it was coming. Some crossed the track upon which it was coming, others who were in a position of safety ran into danger, some hung from the edge of the bridge to avoid accident, while one or two jumped from the bridge, a distance of about twenty feet, to the road. But a few seconds elapsed after the whistle was sounded before the train passed rapidly over the bridge, and persons in the vicinity thought that some body must be injured. This fear was verified, as one bleeding and almost lifeless body was thrown off the bridge by the locomotive into a clump of bushes by the side of the road below, and another fell through the trestle work of the structure, being caught by some persons underneath.

WOODS ON FIRE IN CANADA. Terrific fires have taken place in the woods in the neighborhood of Bellewort and Sunnidale, on the Northern Railway. On Saturday, the station at Sunnidale caught fire, and in a short time the entire village, numbering twenty-five or thirty houses, was in ashes. The inhabitants were taken to New Lowell, and are well cared for. The railway track was destroyed for nearly a mile, but it was repaired and trains have run regularly. The woods are still burning, and other villages on the road are in imminent danger of destruction.

THE VERMONT ELECTION. The election in Vermont for State officers took place Tuesday. It was the first election of the present campaign. Returns from 154 towns up to Wednesday night gave a republican majority of 20,167, which is a considerable increase over last year. An unusually large vote was cast, and both parties claim gains on their previous votes.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August contains a sketch of the political career of Mr. Disraeli, the Prime Minister of England. The Odes of Horace, Recit d'une Sœur, How Frank Thornton was cured, a third narrative letter from an English Officer with the Abyssinian expedition, Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II., and Cornelius O' Dowd's Essays. The number is full of interest and entertainment. Republished from the English edition, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton St., New York.

— The monkeys around town, with hand organs, collect more money than the maimed soldiers.

— Many new whiskey stills are starting up in New York under the operations of the new revenue law.

— Hop picking has begun. It is thought that the total crop of the country will reach 125,000 bales, of which only 90,000 will be required for home consumption.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Our Celestial visitors still remain on our shores making their final preparations to leave us for the European courts to carry out the grand object of their mission—to bring China into closer connection and more intimate and friendly commercial intercourse than has heretofore existed between them and the civilized nations. The period seem to have come when the rulers of China are strongly impressed with the greatness, power, and strength of the outside barbarians, and there is no doubt a strong desire among that ingenious people to avail themselves of many of the vast improvements which in modern times have enabled European civilization to make such progress. They have repeatedly in the collisions that have taken place between the English and natives, both on land and water, learned to their sorrow the extent of their weakness in war and their deficiencies in warlike material and naval achitecture. No doubt one of the great objects of their mission, besides the making of treaties, is to study the developments of civilization in every direction, and to bring home ideas and information which may be the germ of a new era for the oldest nation on the earth, as they claim to be. The members of the embassy are men of intelligence, and, wherever they have been, have shown a strong, inquisitive turn, and great appreciation and understanding of the many operations of industry and skill which they have witnessed.

After the first few days of their visit in Boston, the embassy were left more by themselves, and, indeed, some of them were quite overcome by the fatigue and excitement of their many excursions, and several entertainments intended for them on that account had to be given up. They have visited most of our public institutions under the charge of the city officials, and have made visits to some of neighboring towns and cities, but in a quiet way, and wherever they have been their reception was respectful and enthusiastic. Their stay will extend but a few days longer; and their experience and observations made during their sojourn will, no doubt, make a lasting impression.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 8th inst., report an important advantage gained by the allies over the brave Paraguayans. The stronghold of Humaita, which they have defended for many months against the investment of the allies, has at last succumbed to starvation. The Paraguayans held out to the last moment, and on the 24th of July, when their stores were exhausted, evacuated the position. The allied forces marched into Humaita on the next day. Two hundred and fifty cannon, a great quantity of ammunition and small arms which the Paraguayans were compelled to abandon, were captured by the allies. The retreating Paraguayans were pursued and 4000 of them cut off from the main body and surrounded in El Gran Chace. They here formed in line of battle, and in answer to a demand to surrender emphatically refused. Three of the Brazilian iron-clads had forced their way through the obstructions and past the batteries on the river Parana and had joined the fleet in the bombardment of the position of President Lopez at the mouth of the Tebiguary. Marshal Caxias, the allied commander, was also advancing his troops on Lopez from the land side, as the guns of the allied fleet command all the routes of retreat. It was expected that the Paraguayans would be forced to surrender the position. It was reported that the Paraguayans had also evacuated the important defensible town of Timpo. In view of all these advantages gained by the allies, the opinion was general throughout Brazil that the war was very near a successful termination.

Other accounts have been received through Paraguayan sources. They claim that the Allies received severe checks on the 16th and 17th of July, and that the fortress was subsequently evacuated without the knowledge of the enemy. All the heavy guns were spiked, and the arms, ammunition and stores were removed. The governments of Chili and Bolivia have offered their good services to Lopez as mediators.

The Patrie, of Paris, has advices from Paraguay, which explain that the Arnate Fort was abandoned because Gen. Lopez had completed his new defensive line of fortifications on the Tebicuary. The Paraguayans were confident that the Allies, though holding the river, would not attempt to enter the interior of the country, and they believed that the war would soon be brought to an end by the lassitude of the combined powers.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

In accordance with a plan recently set on foot to organize an association of the officers who served in the rebellion in the Army of the James, quite a number of the officers met in this city, this week, for the proposed object. Several distinguished gentlemen were present at the preliminary meeting, the whole number being about 125. Among the more noted gentlemen in attendance were Major-Generals Alfred H. Terry, of the regular army; R. S. Foster, of Indiana; John W. Turner, of Illinois; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Alonzo Alden, of New York; H. M. Plaisted, of Maine; Brigadier-Generals Edward W. Hinks, U. S. A.; Charles Devens, jr., of Massachusetts; Charles A. Carlton, of New York; J. A. Patterson, of New Hampshire; J. Vogdes, U. S. A.; Ulysses Doubleday, James Shaw, jr., of Rhode Island.

The association was organized by the choice of Gen. Charles Devens, jr., of Massachusetts, as President, with several vice-presidents and other officers. Wednesday evening a splendid banquet was held at the St. James, and elegant speeches were made. The festivities were continued to a late hour. The meeting was one of the most gratifying to those present, and many friendships were renewed and old associations were revived. Arrangements were made for future reunions triennially.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The State convention of the democratic party was held in Boston last Wednesday for the nomination of State officers. Hon. Henry W. Paine presided, and a large number of delegates were in attendance. The ticket of last year was renominated, except that Reuben W. Noble, of Westfield, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The ticket is—John Quincy Adams for Governor; Reuben W. Noble, Lieut. Governor; Charles Brimblecom, Secretary of State, Henry Arnold, Treasurer; A. F. Devereux, Auditor, and William C. Endicott, Attorney General.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

Business generally remains in an unsatisfactory condition, and is not up to the general expectation of the earlier season. The very abundant crops are held in strong hands, and are reluctantly parted with at anything below the highest price. The leading articles of export are higher in the interior than at the seaboard, and at the principal shipping points, and are held above the limits of foreign orders. Consequently buyers are purchasing sparingly, and only to meet the present necessities. The demand for domestic cotton goods has improved, but sales do not meet the general expectation, still as the stock in first hands is not large and a revival of trade, causing only a moderate rush would very soon clear the market of all desirable styles of fabric. The want of confidence in the future, retards operations in all branches of trade.

The gold market is steady and firm, with but little desire to operate speculatively in the present state of affairs, preferring rather to await further events before engaging extensively in any direction.

The exports of specie from New York for the past week were $453,032, and since January 1, $64,220,095. The receipts from California for the week were $502,373.77

Government securities remain firm, and the market shows but slight fluctuations within the past month.

The stock market is still void of interest, and with few exceptions, without any speculative action. In railroads the market is strong and shares are sold in small lots at full prices as wanted for investment, manufacturing shares are in better request, and quite an advance has been gained in some cases within the past few months. The sound dividend paying securities are generally firm.

Money is in great request, and the market is in a very favorable condition both for the borrower and lender. The demand for currency capital is not up to the supply, and money continues to accumulate at the monetary centres. There is rather more call for money on time, but the supply is ample, and the banks are discounting freely at six per cent. The demand for call loans is limited at five per cent as the rule, with exceptional cases at four to six per cent.

Marine Items.

DISASTERS,

READ AND RUN.

—The title of Anna Dickinson's new novel is to be "What Answer?"

—Larkin G. Meade, a Vermont sculptor, has a design completed for the monument to be erected by Illinois to Lincoln.

—Printing in colors has become one of the most effective of arts.

—Ned Buntline is lecturing on temperance in San Francisco.

—The Ancients and Honorables talk of going to Springfield on a little bit of a lark.

—The native population of Massachusetts is still to show a decreare.

—The horse-show at the N. E. Fair was unsurpassed.

—The press of Europe profess to be afraid of a continental war.

—Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Italian Parliament.

—The Austrian government is fast becoming liberal and progressive.

—Silver veins of great richness have been discovered in New Mexico.

—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is to be constructed, which will be the most direct line from the Atlantic to Chicago.

—Gen. Halleck and staff have arrived at Sitka, and Alaska has just paid its virgin princess into the U. S. Treasury.

—We need not urge our readers to give their thoughtful attention to the splendid address of Dr. Loring, in the present issue of *the Ploughman*.

—Boston really has a dentists' college. All the Professors *pull together*.

—Pork and wheat go off in all directions from San Francisco.

—They pretend to say that Bonner's horse, Dexter, has made his mile in 2-14.

—Ten thousand persons attended the national Advent camp-meeting in Springfield.

—A man was kicked to death in Philadelphia by ruffians, early one morning recently.

—Lord Monck will still remain in Canada as governor-general.

—A professional lion-tamer was almost torn in pieces by a raging lioness in Madison, Ill.

—Gen. Sherman's daughter, Minnie, lies very ill at Omaha.

—Divorces are as abundant as ever in the several courts,—one State and another.

—There is to be organized in Mississippi a planters' and manufacturers' association.

—The fashion-setters are trying hard to purge ladies' bonnets, but will hardly succeed.

—The Monitear has an article on the state of Europe. As an indication of peace, it points to the fact that the number of men on leave of absence, from the French army, was never greater than at the present moment.

The commission appointed to settle the claims of the holders of Franco-Mexican bonds have decided to pay over to them 30 per cent. of their share of the grant made by the Senate and Corps Legislatif as the first instalment of the amount due them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 2. Korsakoff, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with the representative sent especially by the Chinese Government to settle disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

BERLIN, Sept 2. By orders from the War Office, recruiting for the army in Prussia has been postponed for three months.

FLORENCE, Sept 2. The Italian Government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE. George R. Hichborn & Co., auctioneers of this city, have disposed of the following; four story brick house No. 13 Spring Street, leased from Leverett Street, for $7,525, to Chas H. Upham; also two and a half story, modern house, No. 53 Spring Street, for $2,975, to Thomas Lyons. Hichborn & Co., also sold the manufacturing property of the Chatham Lock Company at Fitchburg for $7,282,.

☞ Cornell's *Guardian of Health* says: "the poor in our cities will never have the gospel, by building churches at $200,000 each, and paying ministers $5,000 salary a year."

—Paraguay is reported to have suffered a serious check from the allies.

—Postmaster-General Granger is dead at the age of 81. He served under Harrison.

—German Schutzenfests are common.

BUSINESS EDUCATION. The opportunity afforded at the Bryant & Stratton Boston Business College for obtaining a thorough education for business, is one that should not be neglected by young men who are preparing to enter the business arena. The facilities of this institution are in every respect equal to this grand object. See advertisement.

LIFE HAS FEW CHARMS for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. Tht Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

MARRIAGES.

In Lynn, 27th inst, by the Rev. Robert Collyer of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, Mr. Myron Leonard of Chicago to Miss Nellie E., daughter of Wilder S. Thurston Esq., of Lynn.

In Old Cambridge, 1st inst, at the Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Anable, Prof. Ezra P. Gould of Newton Theological Institution to Miss Jennie M. Stone of Cambridge.

In Claremont, N. H., 1st inst, by Rev Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., Walter Hastings of Boston to Mrs. Elizabeth D. Martin, daughter of the late General Erastus Giddings of Claremont.

In Newton Centre, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Nickerson, Esq. by Rev. O. S. Stearns, Rev. Thom s L. Rogers of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Ella S. Nickerson.

In Charlestown, Sept 1, at the residence of G. A. Adams, Esq., by Rev George E. Ellis, Mr Charles D. Dunbar to Miss Ellen J. Brannen, all of Charlestown.

In Scituate, Sept 1, by Rev. Alexander J. Sessions, Mr. Hiram A. Johnson of Hanover to Miss Ella S. Hayes of Scituate.

At Hyde Park, 30th ult, by Rev. W. H. S. Ventres, Mr. Phillip F. Cushing to Miss Tillie H. Payson both of Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

In this city, 28th ult. Martha, relict of the late Samuel Gilbert, in the 80th year of her age.

In Bridgewater, Aug. 30, Mrs. Sarah Darling, wife of Mr. Benj. Darling, 61 yrs 10 mos 11 days

In Newton Corner, 27th ult, Obed Sibley, Esq, 68.

In Hingham, 29th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Siders, relict of the late Josiah Siders, 90 yrs 7 mos.

In Lenox, 28th ult, Helen S. Horton, daughter of the late H. K. Horton, Esq., 24 yrs.

In Marblehead, 29th ult, Sarah B. Blanchard, 62 yrs 8 mos.

In Lincoln, 26th ult. Mr. Alvin Loker, 64.

In Concord, Mass., 18th ult, Pettiah F. Hal', 66.

New Advertisements.

Cure for Female Weakness.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE, made from an Indian recipe, is entirely vegetable, and it a certain cure for all irregularities. By enclosing a three cent stamp, I will send you my circular.

Manufactured and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass. Also sold by C. C. Goodwin, 28 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Lewis Packard, Winthrop, Me., and by all druggists.

MRS. BELCHER: Spending last summer with my mother-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Barker, who lives at Island Falls, I had a chance to test your medicine and find it all it is recommended, and I wish to try it again. I send you five dollars for six bottles. Direct to Mrs. S. A. Barker, Union House, Thornton, N. H. sep15-eow

Philip Phillips & Co.,

NO. 37 Union Square, Broadway, New York, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SMITH'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN ORGANS. Also, Superior Pianos, Melodeons; and Publishers of SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC. We will rent our Organs by the month, letting the rent apply to them.

Send for Price List. sep5 13tp

Wanted!

AGENTS to sell Abbot's very popular "LIFE OF GRANT" the only work containing accurate likenesses of the General's father and mother. Also, for our charming engraving entitled "FROM HOME TO HOME." B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass. sep5 4tp

Wanted! Wanted!

AGENTS of either sex in every town and village, for the LARGEST DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest Article sold for One Dollar, if not wanted, will be exchanged for a Silver Plated Five Bottled Revolving Castor, or anything else upon Exchange List. Send for Circulars.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO., 126 Federal Street, Boston.

Ladies and Gentlemen Employed.

PICTURE BUSINESS. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and Catalogues sent for 20 cts. Price so many, 30 cts.

MANSON LANG, 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City. sep5-13tp

Ayrshire Cattle at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the subscriber will sell at Auction, four AYRSHIRE COWS, one AYRSHIRE HEIFER, three AYRSHIRE BULLS, one GRADE AYRSHIRE COW8, one grade JERSEY COW, and two GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS. GEO. S. BOUTWELL. Groton, Aug. 24, 1868. aug29-2t*

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONSTATINOPLE, Aug 28. Admiral Farragut gave a grand banquet yesterday on board his flagship Franklin, to the members of the Turkish Ministry and the Ambassadors of foreign powers at Constantinople.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 28. Official advices from Bokhara state that the Emir has made a treaty with the Russian commander, accepting the terms offered by the Imperial Government, and that the Russian troops have evacuated Samarcand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug 28. The Sultan yesterday visited Admiral Farragut on the flagship Franklin. International civilities were exchanged and much good feeling manifested.

LONDON, Aug 28. Later advices from Japan state that the country was still in an unsettled condition. The Mikado had driven the rebels to the North. Foreign troops were still guarding Yokohama.

PARIS, Aug 30. In a public speech made at Marseilles, M. Bolurse assured his hearers that the policy of France was for the preservation of peace. The Emperor, he said, would guard it without ambition and without weakness. The military precautions taken by the Government would make peace sure.

PARIS, Aug 29. The Liberte, of this city, has the following intelligence:—"Queen Isabella will form a Ministry from the moderate party, with Concha as President."

FLORENCE, Aug 30. Gen. Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the National Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 29. Advices have been received here announcing that a great conflagration had occurred at Mariapol, a town of considerable commercial importance on the sea of Azof. Two hundred and fifty houses of all kinds had been totally destroyed, entailing a heavy loss. The last despatches received from there mention that the fire was still burning fiercely, and fears were entertained that the whole town would be reduced to ashes.

LONDON, Aug 31. It is announced to-day that Mr. Benjamin, of the American yacht Sappho, has challenged the yacht Aline, and the challange has been accepted. The details of the race are not yet agreed upon. The Cambria, which came in first in the recent race around the Isle of Wight, has gone to Spain and will not return for some time. Capt. Baldwin therefore challenged the Aline, which was second in the race and only two minutes behind the Cambria.

PARIS, Sept 1. A banquet was given to day in honor of M. Pierre Mayne, Minister of Finance, at Persignez, his birth-place. M. Mayne made an eloquent and pacific speech. He declared that peace would continue, because Europe needed and the Emperor desied it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was for no one's interest to break it. This declaration of the Minister was received with the most enthusiastic applause by those assembled.

PARIS, Sept 2. The Moniteur has an article on the state of Europe. As an indication of peace, it points to the fact that the number of men on leave of absence, from the French army, was never greater than at the present moment.

The commission appointed to settle the claims of the holders of Franco-Mexican bonds have decided to pay over to them 30 per cent. of their share of the grant made by the Senate and Corps Legislatif as the first instalment of the amount due them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 2. Korsakoff, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with the representative sent especially by the Chinese Government to settle disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

BERLIN, Sept 2. By orders from the War Office, recruiting for the army in Prussia has been postponed for three months.

FLORENCE, Sept 2. The Italian Government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

New Advertisements.

Cotton Seed Meal,

DECORTICATED and of first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

K. HERRICK, —Dealer in— FLOUR, GRAIN, OATS AND MEAL, Corner of Haverhill St. and Haymarket Square, sep5-3t* Boston.

Oyster Shells,

GROUND without being burnt, for Fertilizing, for Fowls and for Walks. It consists of Carbonate of Lime.....98.3 per ct. Organic matter, like glue.....0.5 per ct. Phosphate and Sulphate of Lime.....1.2 per ct. 100.

At wholesale and retail, by JACOB GRAVES & CO., 57 North Street, Boston. sep5-tf

BY GEORGE R. HICHBORN & CO., No. 1 Scollay's Building.....Boston.

Farm for Sale.

At West Gloucester, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, A. M., without reserve. Said farm is pleasantly located at the junction of the road leading around the Parish and to Coffin's Beach, and within a mile and a half of the depot. It contains about 80 acres, well divided into tillage, mowing, pasture, salt marsh and wood land, and there is a good Dwelling House, Barn, outbuildings, and a large number of choice Fruit Trees on the premises. Its proximity to the sea-shore renders it one of the finest places for a summer resort on Cape Ann. The property will be sold upon favorable terms. Immediately after the sale of the Farm, the personal property will be sold, consisting of 4 Cows, Wagons, Farming Tools, Provsuce, &c.

Further particulars may be obtained by calling upon or addressing the subscriber, at West Gloucester, Mass. MOSES BURNHAM, or of GEO. R. HICHBORN & CO. sep5-3t

Hyde Park.

THE careful system of restrictions applied to the laying out and improvement of the lands, and to the erection of buildings, together with its healthful and beautiful location and rapid growth, are fast investing HYDE PARK with a rare combination of the advantages of city and country life.

The large number of enterprising builders, with every facility for dispatch and economy in building, together with a liberal co-operation on the part of the Real Estate and Building Company, is developing the town with a rapidity equalled by no other in New England.

The great variety and number of dwellings constantly being constructed, furnishes a choice of selection equal to the various wants and tastes of the community, the prices varying, in different locations, from $2,000 to $15,000. Easy terms of payment can be had when desired.

Persons who prefer to purchase land and build, can select sites of most any dimension from the many delightful locations within the limits of the Company's lands.

The town is intersected by two main lines of Railroad—the Boston and Providence and Boston, Hartford and Erie. A small fare and twenty or thirty minutes carry the passenger from his store in this city to a pleasant place for his residence.

Hillside and plane, forest and interval vary the surface; native trees have survived the woodman's axe, to bless with their grateful shade. The Neponset flows through the town, delighting the eye and furnishing facilities for pleasure, irrigation and the mechanic arts.

It would be difficult in New England to find a view to surpass the one which may be had from the eminence of Hyde Park Highland, where the eye sweeps the harbor of Boston, the traverses the Blue Hills which skirt the horizon to the southeast, then follows the line of the Neponset as it glimmers in the meadows to the west.

Every person in quest of a suburban residence in the vicinity of Boston, should devote at least one day to a ramble over Hyde Park. The commercial growth and the extensive scale upon which improvements are going forward, cannot fail to inspire the visitor with the conviction that this is fast growing into one of the most delightful, thrifty and prosperous cities in the State.

The agent or assistants will go with visitors who wish to examine houses or lands at most any hour of the day.

☞ Hyde Park office, 25 Arch, cor. Summer St., Boston. A. F. BLAKE, General Agent. sep5-3tE

For Organ Study and Practice

USE "ZUNDELL'S MODERN SCHOOL." A New and Progressive Method. In 3 Parts. By JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Part I. History and Description of the Organ; Elementary Instruction, Exercises and Voluntaries in all Styles or Organ Playing (without pedals) Part II. Pedal Playing. Part III. Combination of Stops; Registration and Pieces as suited to all occasions. Price of each Part, Cl. $2.00. The 3 Parts complete in 1 volume, Boards $4.00. Mailed free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street. sep5-1t

The "Dexter Circular."

AFTER six months' trial, is pronounced the most wonderfully quick method ever discovered to cut the use of a track. One boy made $300 on two common colts; 1,200 on another. Price $1. Address ALVAH ATKINS, Dexter, Me.

P. S.—"We recommend every farmers' immediate attention to this circular."—J. W. Forman, Troy Mills, Iowa; O. J. Brazee, Egypt, Mass; Charles Falmer, Hillsdale, N. Y.; John Gildersleeve, Austerlitz, N. Y., Russel Fremain, Postmaster, Green River, N. Y., and a hundred others. sep5-2t

H lloway's Ointment and Pills.

WHEN a sore, or ulcer, or abscess, has become chronically seated in the leg, it is considered very dishonest to meddle. Hospital treatment rarely accomplishes a cure in these cases; yet there never was a case discharged as "incurable" from a public institution, which HALLOWAY'S OINTMENT might not have healed if applied according to the directions. As chronic ulceration implies a taint in the blood, it may be as well to take a dose of Holloway's Pills now and then to purify that fluid. Sold by all Druggists. sep5-11tp

The Bryant & Stratton

NATIONAL

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

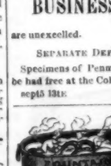
Our rooms are *new*, the *largest*, best *lighted*, and best ventilated of any College in the country; while our *course of instruction and facilities* for imparting a thorough

BUSINESS EDUCATION

are unexcelled.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.

Specimens of Penmanship and Index-Extra may be had free at the College, or by addressing M. R. HYDE, Principal.



The Fountain CLOTHES WASHER!

Selfacting Household Wonder.

Washing and cleansing clothes and all articles from the COARSEST to the MUSI DELICATE texture, without the LEAST INJURY.

No Labor. No Wear. No Tear.

A new application of steam, forcing hot suds up through a tube and driving it through the fabric at the rate of 800 gallons in 30 minutes, extracting all dirt, grease or impunity from the labric without application to the wash-board; only requiring to be put through one rinse water and made as clean and white as newly bleached cloth. The attachment can be put into any boiler at a cost of $4 to $7.

Territory for sale in New England, or patent cards, not less than twenty-five in number, giving dealers the right to manufacture.

We are prepared to furnish this new and wonderful apparatus at wholesale and retail. Can be seen in operation at BOND & DUNCKLEES' 87 and 89 Blackstone Street Boston.

sep5-13t

Dr. Cornell's Guardian of Health,

PUBLISHED Monthly at $1 a year, for sale by newsmen by the dozen, 10 cents. It always has a good story on some nervous disease, and contains a deal of original matter than any other Journal at the price. Address the Editor, 1054 Washington St Boston. Dr. C. may be consulted at Kellogg and Vernon Place, Consumption, &c., at the Adams House, daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; at home at other times. Agents wanted, male and female. sep29-tf

Doe Ploughs.

THIS celebrated Conver Plough, which we warrant to be the best Plough for all uses in the market, was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over sixty-three other Ploughs at the New England Fair, 1867.

All we ask is a fair trial to have it please.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO., 34 Merchants Row, Boston. Manufactory, Chicopee Falls, Mass. au29 8t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the Next-of-Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of PRUDENCE F. HALL, late of Concord, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration of the estate of said deceased, to GEORGE F. HALL, of Concord, in the County of Middlesex.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the said George F. Hall is hereby directed to give notice thereof, by publication of this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. H. TYLER, Register. sep5-3t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS P. GOODHUE, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, NATHANIEL F. EMERSON, the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And the said Nathaniel F. Emerson is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, for three successive weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. H. TYLER, Register. sep5—3t*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JONAS PUTNAM, late of Bedford, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Phebe Olive Putnam, of said Bedford, Executrix named in said will, without sureties, she being the executor named in said will.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Executrix Olive Putnam is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. H. TYLER, Register. sep5—3t

780 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

Whole Line to the PACIFIC will be completed in 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounted to over

Four Million Dollars,

which, after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

Are Entirely Secure.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,00 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is **102**, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these Bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest investment in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in Boston by

MATTHEW BOLLES & CO., 80 State Street,
C. E. FULLER & CO., 2 State Street,
TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY, 74 State Street,
STONE & DOWNER, 28 State Street,
B. W. GILBERT, 18 State Street,
SPENCER, VILA & CO., 13 Congress Street,
FAGE, SILLIMAN & CO., 16 State Street,
NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
HOGG BROS. & BATES, 30 Congress Street,
KIMBALL, PYCOIT & BENNETT, 8 State Street.

JOHN E. M. GILLEY, 5 Devonshire Street, and in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St., AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of expense to the purchaser. Parties subscribing through local Agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, relative to the progress of the work, the resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

Sept. 1, 1868. sep5-tf NEW YORK.

FARMING TOOLS.

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

SUCCESSORS TO

NOURSE, MASON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

MACHINES

of every description and improved patterns.

—DEALERS IN—

GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, FERILIZERS, etc.

The Perry Gold Medal Mower,
The American Hay Tedder,
Burt's Self-Adjusting Horse Rake,

are manufactured exclusively by us, and the great success which has attended their sale and use the past season, places them pre eminently above anything of their kind, and they are the most popular machines in the market.

Illuminated and descriptive Circulars mailed to any address.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSES,

QUINCY HALL, (over Quincy Market,) BOSTON.

No. 53 Beekman Street, New York.

Factories at Worcester and Groton Junction, Mass. aug22 tf

Notice.

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1868.

We, the undersigned Butter and Cheese Dealers, have examined a BUTTER TUB invented by Mr. A. E. Bailey of Elmore, Vt., which we consider admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed, viz: *keeping the Butter under the brine or pickle.* It cannot be expensive, there being no metal about it, and must answer its purpose perfectly.

F. W. MITCHELL & CO., 13 North Market St.
PUTNAM, WIGGIN & UPTON, 29 North Market St.
WM. B. ROWLEY & CO., 7 Faneuil Hall Market.
GEO. H. YEATON & CO., 18 North Market St.
BENTON, CAVERLY & CO., 4 North Market St.
A. D. KILHAM & CO., 5 North Market St.
J. W. & J. L. RANDALL, 9 North Market St.
JONA. BIGELOW & CO., 23 North Market St.

aug22-3t

Practical Business Preparation.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

COMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BOSTON,

WILL be open for EVENING STUDIES on and after Sept. 1st. Open in the DAY as heretofore.

Grateful for the very generous reliance reposed in him for more than a quarter of a century, the subscriber hopes, with increased experience and untiring efforts for the interests of his students, to merit and receive a continuance of confidence.

GEORGE N. COMER, A. M., President.

CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS giving full information, with list of Mr. Comer's works on PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPING, NAVIGATION, &c. sent by mail, or may be had *free* at the College,

323 WASHINGTON STREET, Corner of West Street, Boston. aug20-4t

"Sterility is Laid."

PROF. VILLE'S NEW SYSTEM of Agriculture, Pamphlet. Price 25 cents. Address JOHN A. RIDDLE, Manchester, N. H.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Light has replaced darkness."—[English writer. "The principles are correct."—[Levi Bartlett. "Great improvements on Liebig."—[Cin. Journal. "It is impossible to doubt or to question the immediate truth of the principles."—[Dr. Nicholson.

"The statements are so plain that any farmer can master the subject, and know how to test his own soil."—[Country Gentleman.

It gives a recipe for a COMPLETE MANURE. Also a plain and simple method of Analysing Soils. EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE THE WORK. SEND FOR IT. 8t*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. PROBATE COURT. MAY 29, 1868.

IT is ordered, that the Probate Courts required by law to be held at Dorchester, in the County of Norfolk, on every Wednesday, except in the month of August, be held at Harrison Square, in GEORGE WHITE, Judge of Probate Court. jy4-26t

Epilepsy, or Fits.

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known. The Treatise (8 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The Prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits. It never has failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. aug15-3t.

Jacob Graves & Co.,

DEALERS in PROVISION, COTTON SEED MEAL, BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS, in Cakes; also, Ground, in bags. Grass Seeds, for Fowls or Fertiliser. No. 57 North St. Boston. tf-sep7

Deafness, Catarrh, Scrofula:

A LADY who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. L., care Maj. Martin Hunt, Hoboken, N. J. aug20-4t

Excursions

TO GLOUCESTER, Every Day, Sundays included.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

N. P. BANKS,

(800 TONS.)

CAPT. E. W. DAVIDSON,

Will leave Lewis wharf (near East Boston Ferry) daily at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Gloucester at 3 P. M.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP ONLY $1. Children half-price Single fare one way 60 cents. The boat will remain at Gloucester about 3 hours, giving ample time for dinner, &c. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board the boat. july18-1 f

For Nahant.

On and after June 16, the fine side-wheel steamer ULYSSES will leave foot of India wharf for Nahant daily at 9.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Leaves Nahant at 7.45, 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Sundays leave India wharf at 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Leave Nahant at 12 M. Fare 50 cents each way.

Excursion tickets to Nahant and return, including admission to the Maiois Gardens, and conveyance to and from the boat at Nahant, $1. Sundays $1 40. Arrangements for Excursion and Picnic parties can be made with Capt. A. W. CALDER, on board the steamer, or at the wharf. jy4-tf

GREAT SALE —OF— THOROUGHBRED, GRADE AND NATIVE STOCK, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HAY, &c. &c.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Farm of W. H. Wheeler, Sutton, Mass., formerly known as the "Severy Farm," on the road leading to West Sutton, two miles from the Railroad Stations in Millbury,

Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1868, At 10 of the clock, A. M.,

14 head Thoroughbred JERSEYS,
10 head GRADE and NATIVE STOCK,
4 HORSES,
27 Thoroughbred Merino Sheep,
60 tons ENGLISH HAY,
10 tons CLOVER,
5 tons INTERVALE,
6 tons Rowen,
5 tons Oat Straw,
200 bushels OATS,
1 BREAK WAGON, in good repair,
1 light OPEN WAGON, nearly new, on wheels
1 do do do in good repair, do
1 two-seated EXPRESS WAGON, nearly new,
1 ROAD GIG,
1 two-horse Traverse Runner SLED, do
1 four-wheeled STONE and STUMP PULLER,
1 HORSE HOE, new,
1 WHITCOMB'S HORSE RAKE,
1 light CARRIAGE POLE, Silver Tips,
1 heavy do do
1 pair light EXPRESS HARNESSES, nearly new.

All Thoroughbred Stock will be furnished with perfect pedigrees.

Conveyance to and from the cars to accommodate all persons attending the sale from abroad. If stormy, the sale will be under cover.

W. H. WHEELER.

B. W. ABBOTT, Auct. 4t-aug22

Guardian's Sale

OF A

SPLENDID AND PRODUCTIVE FARM IN HUDSON.

By license of the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868,

at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, about 2 miles easterly from the centre of the rapidly growing town of Hudson, upon the County Road leading from said Hudson to Boston, the HOMESTEAD FARM of Theodore Wilkins, late of said Hudson, deceased.

Said Farm contains 85 acres of excellent land, suitably divided with good stone walls into mowing, pasturage, tillage, orcharding and woodland. The pasturage is of superior quality, well watered with a constant stream. There are from 4 to 5 acres of orchard, consisting of large trees bearing good quantities of apples; and a new orchard of about 100 young and thrifty apple trees, and 28 standard pear trees. There are some 10 or 12 acres of wood land, a part of which is heavily wooded, of easy access and convenient to the buildings. No part of the Farm is meadow land, but all as above described.

The buildings consist of a commodious two story Dwelling House, and a large and thoroughly built Barn with Manure Shed, all in good repair. Water in the house and as the barn yard. Said buildings have a beautiful and healthful location upon the level land, with a commanding view of the adjacent country—near the crossing of two County Roads, in a good neighborhood, and within about 10 to 15 minutes' walk of school, church, and depot on the Boston and Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. No labor nor expense was spared by the late owner to make this a model farm, and it is to be sold on account of the extreme youth of the present heirs.

This property will be sold in lots as follows:

1st. The Dwelling House, Barn, about 54 acres of land adjacent to the same, including all the pasturage and most of the orcharding, and a good share of the more level tillage land.

2d. A lot of about 3 acres of orcharding and mowing, situated upon the northern side of the road near the residence of Edwin Darling.

3d. Three acres of mowing and tillage, included within the roads, called the "Heater Piece."

4th. About 14 acres of mowing and tillage, upon the eastern side of the County Road leading to Rock Bottom.

5th. The wood land above named, situated upon the same side of said road, adjoining the last named lot.

For a young man wishing to commence life as a farmer in a thriving town, or a gentleman of leisure wishing a good location for a country residence, this is an opportunity well worthy of careful consideration. Persons on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad wishing to examine the premises, or attend the sale, can come in the morning train from Boston, leaving corner of Kneeland and Lincoln streets, and return at 5.45 P. M. For further information inquire of the subscriber, or of GEO. S. RAWSON, Esq., Hudson.

Conditions of Sale: $150 will be requir d at choice of sale upon the first lot, and the balance of one-third of the purchase money within ten days of the sale, upon the delivery of the deed. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage for a term of years with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, if desired. On the remaining lots, 10 per cent cash will be required as above and the balance of one third upon the delivery of the deeds as above named, one-third in two years, and the balance in three years, satisfactorily secured, with interest as above.

DANIEL STRATTON, Guardian.

RAWSON & SAWYER, Aucts. Hudson, July 31, 1868. 6t-aug8

Best in the World!

HUTCHINSON FAMILY CIDER AND WINE MILL;

Small and large WINE PRESSES;
APPLE PARERS;
APPLE PARERS, CORERS AND SLICERS;
FRUIT CANS;
FRUIT PICKERS.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO., 34 Merchants Row, Boston. aug22-8t

Draco Prince.

THE STALLION will stand at MYSTIC PARK, MEDFORD, this season. Terms, $100; to be paid at first service.

GOOD STABLING AND PASTURING at the Park.

All mares at owners' risk.

Apply to J. J. BOWEN, Mystic Park, or owner, 20 India Street, Boston.

JOHN R. POOR. my9 tf

Thoroughbred Jersey Cows and HEIFERS FOR SALE.

JERSEY COWS and HEIFERS, after calving and coming in, from two to six years old.

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The Poet's Corner.

IN VACATION.

The sun has marked me for his own;
I'm growing browner day by day:
I cannot leave the fields alone;
I bring their breath away.

I put aside the forms of men,
And shun the world's consuming care,
Come, green and honest hills again!
For ye are free and fair.

How wonderful this pilgrimage!
On every side new worlds appear,
I weigh the wisdom of the sage,
And find it wanting here.

I crave the tongues that Adam knew,
To question and discourse with these,—
To taunt the jay with jacket blue,
And quarrel with the bees.

To answer when the grosbeak calls
His mate; to mock the catbird's screech;
The raven crow's, with nasal drawls,
The oriole's golden speech.

Now through the pasture, and across
The brook, while flocks of sparrows try
To quit the world, and wildly toss
Their forms against the sky.

A small owl from the thistle tops
Makes eyes at me, with blank distrust,
Tips off upon the air, and drops,
Flat-footed, in the dust.

The meadow lark lifts shoulder high
Above the sward, and, quivering
With broken notes of ecstasy,
Slants forth on curved wing.

The patient barn fowls strut about,
Intent on nothing every one.
A tall cock hails a cock without,
A grave hen eyes the sun.

The gobbler swells his shaggy coat,
Portentous of a conquest sure;
His hoarse pipe their treble note,
Round shouldered and demure.

The clear-eyed cattle calmly stop
To munch the dry husk in the rack;
Or stretch their solid necks, and crop
The fringes of the stack.

But night is coming, as I think;
The moving air is growing cool;
I hear the hoarse frog's hollow chink
Around the weedy pool.

The sun is down, the clouds are gray,
The cricket lifts his trembling voice.
Come back again, O happy day,
And bid my heart rejoice!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Ladies' Department.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

Rat-tat—that's the postman—two letters for Mrs. Olinthus Lobb, Cedar Villa, Putney, and Charlotte says, "If you please, ma'am, two letters for you." Nonsense, I must be dreaming, and I shall awake to find myself still Miss Britannia Plummidge.

I have been married six weeks last Wednesday, and yet now, when any body suddenly calls me Mrs. Lobb, I have to pinch myself to make sure I am still flesh and blood. Ah! young people get accustomed to things quickly; but when you have been called by that name for forty-seven years, it seems impossible ever to change it. However, I've changed mine by a miracle.

Now I am going to tell how it all happened. Pamela and I are the daughters of a colonel in the army. He had retired as long as I can remember; and when he died he left us our cottage and £60 a year. He denied himself many a comfort to do this, and the memory of our father is very dear to us. We tried to do as he would have wished us, and some years ago when Mr. Thompson, a most respectable man, but a miller, offered me his hand and heart, Pamela said, "No, we have our father's position to maintain." So I had to decline, very reluctantly I must own, for he was a widower, and my heart seemed to long to take care of those two dear little girls. After that one offer I never got another, and I began to busy myself to what seemed my ordained portion.

Binfield, where we lived, is about twenty miles from London. It was our rule to go to town twice a year to receive our dividends, to buy any special article of dress we needed, and to feast our eyes on the tempting beauties displayed in the shop windows. This had been a plan of our dear father's, and during the London day we often spoke of him—how surprised he would have been at this alteration, or that improvement, or how pleased to see something which drew forth our wonder or admiration. On this particular occasion Pam had been staying with a friend at Pentonville, and we agreed that we should meet to do our business, spend the day, and return home together in the evening. Five minutes to nine the train was to start; but I was so afraid of not being in time, that I was ready at half-past seven. In being ridiculous to leave home at that hour, I took up a book—not that I could read either, because of the unpleasant feeling that I might forget something which Pam would be certain to ask for. Eight o'clock struck. It would only take twenty minutes to walk slowly to the station, and I had then half an hour to spare. No matter, I would start at the quarter past, in case of accidents. And a very fortunate thing it was I did start; for I had passed Bull's Cross when I discovered I had no handkerchief. However, I had time to hurry back and put one in my pocket. Ah! how little I thought that that trifling incident would be the means of bringing about the great event of my life!

When I reached the platform I looked about, but saw nobody I knew. The guard put me into an empty carriage, and though several of our gentlemen passed they only nodded "good morning." So alone I started, but not to remain alone long, for at every station people got in and out until we reached Chingford. Here I thought I was to be left by myself again, but just as the train was moving off a middle-aged gentleman rushed up. The guard opened the door of my carriage, and he was obliged to jump in, shaking use, as I thought, of such an improper expression that if Pamela had been there she would certainly have given him in charge. But our ears often deceive us. I have since found out that he merely remarked on finding a lady alone, "*dame seule.*" Still at the time I felt rather indignant, and looked at the offender with some curiosity. He was a very thin, tall man, and so oddly dressed that I began to feel a little uncomfortable, and wish some one else was in the carriage with me. Why should he wear white trowsers? The day was not warm. Were they made of duck or jean? I suppose I must have been scanning his garb, for presently he said, in a loud voice:

"Well, Madam, may I ask if you see any thing peculiar in my dress that you are honoring it with so much attention."

I really thought I must have sunk through the seat of the carriage. I tried to stammer out an apology, and he waved his hand with what seemed an ironical leer, saying "Oh, no offense, no offense." Well, what with my confusion and annoyance, I was ready to faint. I felt I must have a little air, so without a thought I pulled down the window. In an instant he fired out again:

"Bless me, Madam, you are quite at liberty to commit suicide, of course, but you don't want to commit murder too."

Murder! suicide! Oh, dear, dear, what should I do? would the train never reach the next station? He must have seen my terror, for he said:

"There, there, don't look as if you thought I was mad; but if you suffered from rheumatism as I do, Madam, you'd look upon a person who put you in a draught as your natural enemy."

I certainly felt devoutly thankful now that Pamela was not with me, or there would have been quite a scene. We stopped once more and took in two ladies and a gentleman. The train moved on, and soon I heard my gruff neighbor tut-tutting, and muttering something he would do to somebody, when I discovered his nose was beginning to bleed, and he was searching vainly in his pocket for a handkerchief. I must confess my first feeling was not one of sorrow for him. He had been what I considered offensive to me—an unprotected female with nobody to retaliate for her; but then I remembered how near I had been in a similar plight to his; had I not started at the time I did, I should have been minus a handkerchief too. I involuntarily put my hand in my pocket. Yes, there it lay neatly folded up: but I would not take it out to make matters worse by unnecessary display. At this time the poor gentleman was obliged to put his head out of the window. The ladies exchanged looks expressive of any thing but pleasure; the young man eyed him with a stare of the most profound indifference, as if it were the usual thing to travel with people who chose that their noses should bleed; and he did not desire to interfere with him, only he wished to impress upon us that *he* was at no loss, for he produced a spotless handkerchief, slowly shook it out, and used it most unnecessarily, and I thought heartlessly; and then a small voice began to whisper, "Britannia Plummidge, are you acting a Christian's part? Have you never heard a story of a good Samaritan?"

I put my hand into my pocket again; I tried to feel if it was one of my best handkerchiefs. I argued that if I had two it would be different, but you were not supposed to distress yourself for somebody you didn't know. Why, one might do nothing else but give away pocket-handkerchiefs! Then there was Pamela; she would never approve of it, and must never know of it. Oh, it was exactly like one of my Quixotic fits! I might be quite certain I was making myself ridiculous, and I resolved to entertain the notion no longer. But, in spite of trying to look at the passing scenery, and to consider what I should purchase, how best lay out my small amount of money, memory would recall the "sweet story of old," and I could but hang my head from a feeling that I was not one of those who tried to "go and do likewise." Without a moment's hesitation I handed my nice new handkerchief, embroidered with "B. P." in the corner, saying:

"I am afraid, Sir, you are put to inconvenience. Will you accept this? I shall not require it."

I could not see his face; but from the side glance I got, I think it wore an expression of great astonishment. However, he took the handkerchief without a word, and I quite imagined he did not intend thanking me. Presently he drew in his head, his face looking redder than ever by the close proximity of the white handkerchief, and said:

"Madam, I am much obliged to you—very much obliged to you. Madam, you're an angel. You're more: you're a woman, and the only one in the carriage, too."

Here he perfectly glared at the two ladies, who didn't seem to mind it; though, had it been me, I should have felt as if I could have shrunk into a nut-shell.

We were soon at our journey's end. My companion helped me out with the greatest politeness, and then, with the manners of a courtier, said: "May I be permitted to inquire where I shall have the pleasure of returning this?" still holding the handkerchief in his hand.

Now this was embarrassing. Pamela might blame me severely; and I should never hear the last of my indelicate liberty. Yet I felt I should like to get my handkerchief back. To enter a moment I told him not to trouble himself, but should he be passing the station he might give it to the guard of the Binfield train, directed to "Miss B. Plummidge, Binfield Station, to be left until called for." He lifted his hat, and I was soon looking out for an omnibus to take me to the appointed meeting place with Pamela.

She was there, and we spent a delightful day. I experienced some little inconvenience from the want of my handkerchief, such as when Pam would tell me to take a "black" off my nose. I had then to contrive to get behind her, and furtively rub it off with my glove. Tired enough we were when we reached home that night, but we had seen plenty to think of and to talk about. The week passed rapidly enough, when one evening, as Pam and I were taking a walk near the station, one of the porters came up and said to me:

"If you please, Miss, there's a parcel for you here. I should have brought it up, but it says, 'To be left till called for.'"

It was a large, brown-paper parcel.

"There must be some mistake," I said; mine was but a handkerchief."

I hesitated and debated; but hesitation and debating were cut short by Pam desiring the man to take the parcel to our house; and an ominous silence was maintained till we reached home.

I remember with what trepidation I then asked whether we had not better open the parcel, and see what was in it; and though Pamela was dying of curiosity, she only said she had no desire to interfere with me in such a matter. So I cut the string, and soon my wildered eyes were fixed on a pink brocaded silk, so rich and stiff that it would have stood alone. But there was no name, no handkerchief, nothing. I couldn't describe Pamela's wrath, nor my distress. I only know that that evening I felt that henceforth I was to be regarded as a bold woman, and a disgrace to the name of Plummidge.

And what was to be done with the unfortunate parcel? I couldn't keep it, and couldn't send it back, because I didn't know the name of the sender. Why did I lend my handkerchief? and, when I did lend it, why was I so mean as ever want to have it back again?

Matters stood thus when we received an invitation to dinner from our doctor's wife. Now, we often went out to tea, or to small evening parties; but the circle in which we moved, in Binfield, was not much given to asking friends to dine. So this was rather out of the way for us. Pam became a trifle more gracious, and by the day named she was almost herself. I could have hugged her, I felt so glad not to feel the Pariah I had done for the last ten days. Pam looked very well—quite handsome I thought. I am the best work-woman, and I had trimmed her black silk with some nice lace, a cousin of ours had given me, and felt quite proud of my work and my sister.

I was too taken up with the delight of having all pleasant again to think much about how I looked. Besides, Pam is so clever that people were not in the habit of taking much notice of me, unless they were deaf or invalids, and they seemed to like to talk to me. Quite prepared to enjoy myself at Doctor Fletcher's, I entered the drawing room and beheld Pam, when—oh! it couldn't be—yes it was—there on the sofa sat my eccentric friend of the railway carriage. I am perfectly sure if my nerves hadn't given way I should have rushed out. As it was everything and every body seemed swimming about the room; a gurgling of water sounded in my ears, and a voice to come from a long way off, whispering, "Mr. Olinthus Lobb, Miss Britannia Plummidge." In fully ten minutes I had not the slightest idea what any one said or did. However, when I seemed to return to the world about me, every body was talking most agreeably to every body else, and I began to breathe again, especially when I saw that my friend did not intend showing that we had ever met before. We spent a delightful evening. Pam was quite charmed with our new acquaintance. He gave way to her, agreed with her opinions, and, though he took but little notice of me, treated us both with the greatest politeness.

I declare I thought Pam had made a conquest when he insisted on seeing us home, and asked permission to call and inquire after us the next morning. Pam had found out that Mr. Lobb was an old friend of Dr. Fletcher's, and under the shield of a fiery, quick manner, and very eccentric appearance, was always doing the kindest actions, which he would never acknowledge, or permit himself to be thanked for. Mrs. Fletcher said she advised the unmarried ladies to look after him, as he was very well off, and devoted to ladies, though, from having had an early disappointment, and spending most of his life in India and China, had never been married.

That night, when Pam had left me, I opened my drawer and looked at the pink brocade, and smiled to think that after all I might wear that "bone of contention" at Pam's wedding, and that thus she might be more indulgent about my indelicate boldness in offering my handkerchief to a stranger. I made up my mind to speak to him about the parcel should I have an opportunity, as in case of nothing coming of his attentions I could send it back. But I would be very careful in my manner and in what I said, so as not to endanger my dear sister's prospects.

A week passed, and still Mr. Lobb was at Binfield. He had a room at the "Dragon," and his attentions were getting almost pointed. I never dared breathe my thoughts to Pam, not knowing how she would take it; but when it came to inviting the Fletchers and ourselves to a little pic-nic, and he giving Pam his arm most of the way, I began to think she must see that all this meant something. I had never been able to speak to him; but the day after the pic-nic he called. Pam was out, so I mustered up courage, and told him of the parcel I had received, which I was sure had come from him; and though I knew how kindly he meant it, still I thought I would rather not accept it, as—

"As what?" he said. "You think this little trifle came from me, and you wont accept it? Now, I tell you what it is, Miss Britannia, I will offer you something else, and if you refuse that—why, I'll—I'll burn the dress, and I'll return—no I won't—whatever comes I'll keep that handkerchief," and upon the spot he offered me his hand and heart, and asked me to become Mrs. Lobb.

I was never more surprised, though Pam said afterward if she ever allowed thoughts of the kind to enter her mind she should have had her suspicions. But I cannot tell how thankful I was to find Pam had not taken his attentions as meaning any thing but a tribute to her superiority.

I used to smile sometimes as I saw what an amusement I and my old lover were to the young people. They could not comprehend the quiet enjoyment we looked forward to in going down the hill of life together; they were rather frightened at the red face and sharp voice, and could not understand that his heart was as fresh as that of the youngest of those who laughed.

I was pleased to find that many people would miss me and be sorry to lose me; and when we were married, notwithstanding Mr. Lobb gave my old people a dinner, and my school children a treat, there were sad faces at parting. My dear husband says he is getting all his sharp edges rasped off, and he knows his friends think him henpecked, and pity him. When he allows his voice and manners to be more like his soft, tender heart, he says: "Well well, my dear! soon there won't be much left of old Lin Lobb except his duck inexpressibles; and I can tell you, I won't leave them off, for they first attracted the attention of the woman who has made me the happiest man in England!"

ORGAN CHANT.

Alone, with God, alone, we bow before His throne
And crave of Him His pardon for sins of the past day!
Alone, with God, alone, we bow before His throne
And pray that for the love of Christ our sins be washed away.

Alone, with God, alone, we bow before His throne!
For the spirit craves a shrine where to worship and to pray.
Alone, with God, alone, rings the mighty anthem-tone,
The vesper-chant of nations at closing of the day.

Alone, with God, alone, sounds the voice of ages flown
As the sun in march sublime keeps upon his onward way.
Alone, with Night, alone! Yet with God upon His throne,
The evening turns to morning! the Night into the Day!

Alone, with God, alone, we bow before His throne
And crave of Him His pardon for sins of the past day!
Alone, with God, alone! Yet with Christ upon His throne,
We feel that for the love of Him our sins are washed away.

—*Putnam's Magazine.*

A FRENCH ROMANCE.

About a month ago a young man, salesman in one of the leading houses in Paris, saw a young lady enter, to whom during the past eight or ten days, he had sold a number of dresses, shawls, gloves, &c. By her account he surmised that she must be a New York lady. The stranger was very pretty, and naturally the young man made himself agreeable and attentive. Whenever she visited the store, she always addressed herself to him, and while examining the articles placed before her talked much. The day we speak of, she was far less communicative than usual; and after having made a somewhat hurried selection, she said to the clerk:

"I shall be at the hotel in one hour; here is the address. Be kind enough to accompany the porter when he brings these articles."

With these words she bowed reservedly, and left the store.

The young man was at a loss what to think. However, an hour later he entered the apartment of the American lady, who invited him *sans façon*, like an acquaintance of long standing, to lunch with her. Although thinking his customer's manners somewhat strange, the clerk accepted. While partaking of tea and cakes, the young lady somewhat abruptly addressed her guest, saying:

"Sir, are you brave enough to protect a woman against any insult to which she may be subjected? Answer me with truth and candor."

"Without conceit, I say yes," answered the clerk.

"Very well. You work in order to make money. Is it not so?"

"Certainly."

"This is what I wish to propose. I am alone, or almost alone in the world; my fortune or my actions concern no one but myself. I wished to see the exhibition and know Paris. But I perceive that there is nothing more difficult than for a woman to be in your country without a protector. You please me, and if you do not object, you shall be my champion. I will repay you for your lost time."

The young man tried to speak, but she immediately resumed.

"I insist on remunerating you; this is a matter of business; I regard it in that light. Accept or decline. Which shall it be?"

"I accept," answered the clerk, after a moment's hesitation.

"I am satisfied," continued the stranger, "that you are a gentleman, and will not make yourself ridiculous by making love and flattering me, for I warn you that the very first compliment you pay me, ends our contract. Is it agreed?"

"Madam, I am at your service."

"From to-morrow."

"From this moment! I require only time to write to my employers."

And the terms of this extraordinary compact were entered into by the latter.

The clerk was charming; proved himself intelligent, attractive, delicate, without that small talk which men generally delight to inflict on women. In fact, the American lady was truly delighted with the choice she had made. Two weeks ago she handed the amiable clerk a heavy roll of bills, and they separated mutually pleased with each other.

But it happened as the lady was about to embark for England, thence to embark for America, a commissioner hastened towards her and enquired if one Miss X. Upon answering in the affirmative, he placed a small box and a letter in her hand. The box contained a diamond set, and the letter a few words only, but so well chosen to express true affection that the young lady started, not for London, but back to Paris. It is needless to say that the letter was from the young clerk, who had taken this method of returning the money forced upon him by the young lady for services rendered. He had not given her his address, thinking the matter was ended. He was not likely to have returned to his former employer. Ultimately she learned he had been taken in another house, a situation far inferior to the one he had formerly occupied. Probably till then she was undecided as to her course, for when she heard, her mind was made up. She wrote; he came at once. They will be married soon.

WEBSTER MATCHED BY A WOMAN.

In the somewhat famous case of Mr. Bodgen's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsel for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. Wm. Greenough, late of Weston, a tall, straight, queenly-looking woman, with a keen, black eye—a woman of great self possession and decision of character—was called to stand as a witness on the opposite side. Mr. Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He, therefore, resolved if possible to break her up. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Mr. Webster roared out:

"We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know!"

Mrs. Greenough replied: "That's just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony. And, notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, till Webster, quite fearful of the result, arose, apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his finger to the very bottom, and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto; and then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distinct and loud through the hall.

Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bodgen a neat woman?"

Mrs. G.—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick."

Webster—"What was that, ma'am?"

Mrs. G.—"She took snuff!"

The roar in the Court House was such that the defender of the Constitution subsided, and neither rose nor spoke again till Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness, having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown on his head.

A PARROT STORY.

"You see," said the old darkey, "dis parrot belonged to a baker in Richmond. Now each baker is 'lowed to make a certain number of loaves of bread ebery day, and no more, cause if they do they will be serving out stale bread to the customers. Well, dis baker had baked more than his usual share one day, an' hid the surplusum under de counter. De parrot was hanging in his cage and seed it all. Bimeby in comes de inspector, and finds de bread all right, an' is goin' out agin satisfied, when de parrot cocks his eye at him and sings out, 'Dere's more bread under de counter!' So de inspector grabs it, 'cordin to law, and carries it off. Well den, de baker goes to de parrot werry mad, an' takes him by de head, an' fotches him a twitch or two an' flings him in de gutter for dead, 'longside a pig just dead ob de measles. Bimeby de parrot begins to crawl about, his feathers sticking out, an' his head lopped on one side, an' den stops and looks at de pig werry pitiful, an' says, 'Did you say anything about de bread?'"

Lady Correspondence.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

OBSERVATION.

Man was made an observing being, and this noble faculty of sight seeing, this great leveller in society—the culture of which adapts us to our position and gives us influence among mankind—is more of a truth than we commonly care to heed.

Some see, as if by intuition, the failure of a speculation to one man to be the philosopher's stone to his own, and, adjusting the difficulty, sets before the world what really was the brain and energy of another mind, but was not a success as far as he could grasp the completeness of his ideal. The one gift of clinching the thought or act at the right time is a nucleus to every one's prosperity. How we are to gain it and keep it is a problem to be solved. That it exists is a stern reality.

The continued prosecution of any pursuit enlarges our observation in that direction, and we readily see and perfect the idea for utility until it becomes profitable.

All mechanical inventions and pre-eminence in art and science belong to keen observers of facts, with the power of adapting the need to the wants of man at the right time.

Few have that diamond hardness of intellect that can leave their mark on common society with imperishable results. The diamond outshines all other gems in its brilliant beauty; so these minds will flash upon the world, and darken by their genius others less productive.

Circumstances aid in observation. The man placed in a high position in society is walking daily in a labyrinth of minds, which eventually leads him to a power that has unconsciously come to him through silent watchings, not in a coveted manner, but from having his eyes open and a desire to escape nothing that will benefit him and those that come under his influence.

The lower order of nature improve not by observation, but to man is given the power of elevating his race; and the record of the past ages should furnish an experience for great mental and moral achievements in the future. We live for a purpose when we can stimulate the torpid growth of ordinary life into progress, if it be on the one idea plan only; for that may affect an inactive mind, and that agitate another, which will disclose a reform to which society suddenly leaps at its consummation.

To him who sees the pure and holy paths in earth's wanderings and inhales its heavenly dews, the future is the opening of the pearly gates to higher joys. The flowers furnish fragrance to whoever will find them; so are earth's favors celestial glories to him who can grasp them.

MAKING LOVE WITHOUT KNOWING IT

A young Parisian, travelling in Germany, took the road from Strasburg to Berlin. In the carriage he selected were four other persons, two mammas and two daughters. The two mothers were face to face in one corner, the younger man took the opposite, and found himself face to face with the young ladies. The Parisian put on a distracted and absent air. The collector came to demand the ticket. The young man paid no attention at all when the request was many times repeated. Roused at last from his reverie in presence of the ladies, he had recourse to a ruse to avoid exciting ridicule.

"What are you saying?" he said. "Why do you not speak French?"

The collector then explained by signs, the ticket was examined, the young man returned to his reverie; but not to enjoy it long, for this time the young ladies routed him. They began in full voice:

"This young man is a very handsome one," said one.

"Hist Bertha!" said the other, in a sort of affright.

"Why, he doesn't know a word of German," said Bertha. We can talk freely. What do you think of him?"

"Only ordinarily," was the reply.

"You are too difficult to please. He has a charming figure and a genteel air."

"He is too pale, and besides you know, I do not like dark men."

"And you know I prefer dark to fair We have nothing but fair faces in Germany. It is monotonous and commonplace."

"You forget that you are a blonde."

"Oh, for a woman, it is different. He has a nice moustache."

"Bertha, if your mother should hear you."

"She is busy with her talk to your mother; besides, it is no harm to speak of moustaches."

"I prefer the light moustaches of Albert."

"I understand you and Albert are engaged; but I, who am without a lover, am free to express my own opinions, and as free to say that this young man has beautiful eyes."

"They have no expression," returned the other.

"You do not know. I am sure he has much spirit, and it is a pity he does speak German; he would chat with me."

"Would you marry a Frenchman?"

"Why not, if he looked like this one, and was spirited, well born and amiable? But I can hardly keep from laughing. See he does not dream what we are saying."

"Singular promitude," he muttered. Then reddening with natural indignation, he said:

"I suppose if I dont pay you, you'll brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?"

"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money if you please!"

Genius thought he had the dead wood on the soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of the syringe into the plate, and pulling the suction handle out to its fullest extent, leave the plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

Anecdotes.

☞ A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, Sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

"Now, Sir, I put it to you on your oath, do you not drive a wagon?"

"No, Sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse, Sir."

☞ There is a very droll story of a doctor who went to settle in a village out west, and on the first night of his arrival was sent for to attend a sick child. He looked at the little sufferer very attentively, and then delivered his oracular opinion:—"This hyar babe's got the small-pox, and I ain't posted up to postules. We must approach this case by circular treatment. You give the little thing this draught. That'll send him into fits. Then send for me. I'm a stunner on fits."

☞ The late Rev. Dr. Sutton, vicar of Sheffield, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon: "Mr. Peech, how is it that you have not called upon me for your account?" "Oh," said Mr. Peech, "I never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" said the vicar; "then how do you get on if he don't pay?" "Why," replied Mr. Peech, "after a certain time I conclude that he's not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

☞ A chap went to a pork house to buy pork on credit. First, he bargained for a lot of hogs' ears; next, the clerk seeming willing to trust, he bought a hog's head; then growing bold, he said, "I believe I will take that ham." "No, you won't," replied the clerk, "you are head and ears in debt now."

☞ I'm not myself at all, to-day," said a bore to the artist Inman. "No matter for that," was the reply, "whoever you may be, you are a gainer by the change."

☞ "I say, Mr. Pilot, ain't you going to start soon?" said a nervous traveller on a steamboat lying to during a fog. "As soon as the fog clears up," replied the captain. "Well, it's starlight now overhead," said the man. "Oh, yes; but we are not going that way."

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

COTTAGE CHEESE PUDDING. One pint of cottage cheese, two eggs, juice and peel of one lemon, sweeten and spice to taste. This quantity makes two plates. *Rich paste.*

TOMATOES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Tomatoes may be kept almost any length of time and come out almost as good and fresh as when first picked by preserving in *pure cider vinegar*, diluted with water. One gill of vinegar and two of water. Pick when ripe but not very soft, leave the stems on and do not break the skin. Put into wood or stone and put the liquid on them cold. After you get through putting them in, place something upon them to keep them under the liquid, and take out as you may wish to use them. Can use them as you would tomatoes fresh from the vines. It will not fail you if your vinegar is pure and diluted according to directions. Try it.

W. F. W.

Maplewood, Mass.

PECULIAR MEN.

Josh Billings spends his time studying human and other kinds of nature, and sending out the results of his investigations. His last is all about peculiar men.

The *Jealous Man* iz alwus hunting.

He iz alwus a hunting for sumthing that he don't expeckt tew find, and after he has found it, then he is mad bekauze he has. These fellers don't believe in spooks, and yet they are about the only folks who ever see enny. A jealous man iz alwus happy jest in proporshun as he iz miserable.

Jelosy iz a disease, and it iz a good deal like sea sickness—dreadful sick and kan't vomit.

The *Anonymous Man* boards at a red tavern, and pays for his board by tending bar occasionally. He hain't got enny more karakter than the jack ov spades haz when it ain't trumps.

He iz a loafer by professhun, without enny vices.

He rides on the box once in a while with the driver, and nobody thinks ov asking for his stage fare.

He sprung from a respectable family; his great grandfather wuz a justiss ov the peace; but he haz not got vanity enuff tew brag on it.

He ain't necessarily a phool, enny more than a bull's eye watch is; if ennybody will wind him, he will set still and run quietly down.

The *Stiff Man* looks down, when he walks, upon folks. He don't seem tew hav but one limber jinte in him, and that iz located in his nose.

He iz a kind ov masculine turkey on parade in a barn-yard.

He is generally loaded with wisdom clear up tew the muzzell, and, when he goes oph, makes a noize like a cannon, but don't dew enny damage.

I hav seen him fire into a crowd, and miss every man.

This kind ov stiff man iz very handy tew flatter. They seem tew know they ain't entitled tew a good article, and, therefore, are satisfied with very hard soap.

There ain't but fu men who get stiff on what they acktually know, but most aul ov them git stiff on what they acktually feel.

Stiff men are called aristokrats, but this ain't so. There ain't no such thing az aristokrats in this country.

The country ain't long enuff yet, unless a man has got some Indian in him.

Az a genral thing, stiff men get mad dredful easy, because folks ain't apt tew get a big scare at what they ain't afraid ov.

The *Model Man* never disturbs a hen when she is setting; never speaks cross tew a lorst dorg; alwuz puts a five-cent shinplaster in his vest pocket late Saturday night tew have it ready Sunday morning for the church platter; rises whenever a lady enters the street kars; remembers yure uncle plainly, and asks after aul the family. If he steps on a kat's tail is sure tew do it light, and immediately asks her pardon; reads the *Weekly Gazzip*, and likes it because he kan't help it; hooks up his wife's dress, and plays hoss with the children. Never meddles with cream in the milk pans; goes easily ov errands, and cums back in season; attends everybody's phuneral; kan alwuz tell when the moon changes; thinks just as you do, or the other way, if you want him tew; follows everybody's advice but his own; practices moderashun in all virtews without knowing it; leads the life of a shorn lamb; gets sick after a while, and dies as soon az he kan, tew save making enny further trouble.

The model man's vices are not feared, nor his virtews respeckted. He lives in the memory ov the world just about az long az a pleasant day does.

He may be called a "clever feller," and that is only a libel; but he will git his reward hereafter.

A CASH BUSINESS.

The other day a fraudulent genius, having unsuccessfully exploited one hotel, boldly entered a Washington restaurant and called for dinner. He was astonished to see the waiter approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his right hand under the nose of the hungry customer. As our friend had not tackled his meal, he modestly inquired the meaning of the open hand.

"Pay in advance," was the terse and peremptory reply of the waiter.

"Can't you wait till I get through my meal first."

"No sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plump down the cash."

"Singular promitude," he muttered. Then reddening with natural indignation, he said:

"I suppose if I dont pay you, you'll brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?"

"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money if you please!"

Genius thought he had the dead wood on the soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of the syringe into the plate, and pulling the suction handle out to its fullest extent, leave the plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

PULPIT INGENUITY.

A preacher in the neighborhood of Hartford, Conn., not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the support of a certain very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being fully finished, the plate was about being handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation: "From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is one thing that I am afraid of, that some of you may give too much. Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though not so pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be immediately waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person shall think of putting anything into the plate who cannot pay his debts. We need not add that this produced a most overflowing collection.

A LAW STORY.

A few years ago, a couple of Dutchmen, Von Vampt and Von Bones, lived on friendly terms on the high hills of Limestone. At last they fell out over a dog. Von Vampt killed Von Bones' canine companion. Bones, choosing to assume it to have been intentional, sued Vampt for damages. They were called in due time into court, when the defendant in the case was asked by the Judge whether he killed the dog.

"Pe sure I kilt him," said Vampt, "but let Bones prove it."

This being quite satisfactory, the plaintiff in the action was called on to answer a few questions, and among others he was asked by the Judge at what amount he estimated the damages. He did not well understand the question, and so, to be a little plainer, the Judge inquired what he thought the dog to be worth.

"Pe sure," replied Bones, "the dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him."

How many suits have occupied the attention of courts—how many contests have engaged the time of the public, and have been waged with virulence and invective, having no more worthy difference than that of Von Vampt and Von-Bones.

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